The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 348. MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

Slippers—In the
t—tremendous assort-
very grade—
leather—every
and down to. 1.00

mbrellas.
mbrella and Cane Sets
g from $3.50 per set
Silk Umbrellas—fine
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monogram free, steel
d, tight rolling—
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Fine Combination Pocket Knives in pearl and stag handles, finest English steel blades, German silver lined—$5.00, $4, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50, $2.00 and. 1.50
of Ladies' Pearl Handle
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3, 2 and 1 blade, all
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d— 25c

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nted Hair Brushes, fine
4.50 Hair 2.25
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50........ 1.95
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1.50........ 75c
Specials for Monday in Sterling Silver Tableware in which our designs are exclusive—
Spoons........ 1.25
poons........ 55c
Spoons........ 60c
y Spoons........ 3.50
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Bon Spoons........ 1.25
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14-Karat Gold Filled
Brooches, in a great vari-
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some enameled, some set
with fancy stones, and all
worth up to $3.00
—choice........ 1.45
Enameled Medallion
Brooches—
choice........ 50c
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carbuncles, tur-
ls, etc.—$2.25 and 1.95
eweled Hat Pins—1,000 on
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Ladies' Stick Pins, beauti-
settings—worth up 95c
Rings—Solid Gold
Rings, set with diamonds—
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Combs—Hand Mirrors in new-
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$5.00 Reefers—navy blue
ncy brown mixtures—shield
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sizes—reduced to. 2.95
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cheviot mixtures and combi-
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shield fronts, high collars,
—pearl buttons
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ecorations—4th Floor.
Pillows........ 98c
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Curtains up from........ 3.75
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Portieres, Xmas bargain 3.75

DAY RED IN CRIME.

Robbers and Thugs Make a Sabbath Death List.

WILLIAM JAHN IS SHOT.

Holdup Men Enter the Hotel Le Grand and Murder Him.

MYSTERY OUT OF THE LAKE.

Body of Dominick Gill, Perhaps Killed for Money, Recovered.

THREE QUARRELS END IN SHOOTING

Murder once again broke the Sabbath peace in Chicago yesterday. One man was shot down in cold blood at dawn by robbers, who, frightened at their work, escaped without booty. The bruised body of a man was picked out of the lake, and in its finding a mysterious disappearance was partly solved. The pockets in its clothing had been turned inside out, and indications pointed to a killing for money.

Two men fought in a saloon and one shot the other, inflicting instant death. Two others chose a christening as a scene of their battle, and one of these was wounded mortally. Two other cases of shooting resulted less seriously.

The Crimes Are Listed.

The summary of these crimes follows:

JAHN, WILLIAM, bartender, Hotel Le Grand; shot and almost instantly killed by a robber, who escaped with his partner.

GILL, DOMINICK, No. 159 Milton avenue, city employé; body found floating in the lake at foot of Schiller street; circumstances point to robbery and murder.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, shot and killed at 9:30 p. m. in Danato Zuccari's saloon, No. 565 Clark street.

MEEHAN, JOHN, shot by William Keenan during a quarrel at No. 3323 Archer avenue. Physicians pronounce wound fatal.

RAFFERTY, FRANK, shot during a quarrel at Desplaines and Madison streets by John Murphy.

SIMPSON, HARRY, shot in the shoulder during a quarrel with Andrew McCarthy at No. 3094 Archer avenue.

The police in all the cases were quick to action. In the matter of the murder of Jahn three men were arrested, but none of them identified as the slayer; in the case of the body in the lake no arrest has as yet been made; for the murder of Morris two persons were arrested; in the Meehan shooting the assailant is in custody; the Simpson shooting resulted in the speedy arrest of his assailant.

Murder of William Jahn.

The killing of William Jahn, bartender at Hotel Le Grand, Kinzie and Wells streets, occurred at 6:17 o'clock yesterday morning. Jahn had opened the bar and one of the hotel porters, Albert Schmitt, was mopping the floor, when a young man brushed past, and, after speaking a few words with Jahn, shot at him twice and then walked calmly out into Kinzie street without attempting to rob the cash register.

The porter was held at bay by another man who entered the room when Jahn's assailant drew his revolver. Jahn ran from the room, fell unconscious in the corridor, and died within fifteen minutes. The two men ran west in Kinzie street and disappeared in an alley.

While the circumstances seemed to point to an attempt to rob, the case is puzzling the police. Three arrests were made. Joseph and Adolph Rubel were caught running in Wells street and were at once locked up, but Schmitt could not identify them, and they were released. The third prisoner was placed in an outside station, and Schmitt was not called on to identify him.

Jahn seems to have been standing over the beer faucet when he was shot, and one of the balls went clear through his body. One bullet struck the large mirror behind the bar and made a round hole in it near the lower edge of the frame. Only one bullet was found. It lay flattened out among the broken wine glasses.

Call at the Metropolitan.

About 6 a. m. two men answering in a general way to the description of the men that visited the Hotel Le Grand called at the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 26 Wells street, and tried to pass a counterfeit silver dollar. They then went north in Wells street, and passers-by saw two men of the same general appearance sitting on an iron railing in the Kinzie street sidewalk just outside Le Grand Hotel. They were looking through the window into the barroom. The electric light at the corner entrance to the barroom is extinguished about 6 o'clock in the morning, and it is surmised the men were waiting for that.

Jahn was a man of peaceable disposition and goodnatured. He has no known relatives here and few acquaintances. The hotel people said he was not a man to have an enemy. He came here about a year ago from South Omaha. He was a native of Germany, and served his term in the Kaiser's army before coming to this country four years ago. Not long ago he had trouble with a man who came into the barroom intoxicated, and the police are attempting to find this man.

Albert Schmitt was the only eye-witness to the tragedy. He told a straightforward story, but was too much excited to secure an accurate description of the murderer or his companion.

Schmitt Tells of the Crime.

"I was mopping the floor near the Kinzie street door," said Schmitt, "when a man of medium height and rather heavy build came in and went up to the bar without speaking to me. I supposed he was going to take a drink. He spoke a few words to Jahn in a low tone and Jahn moved from the middle of the bar, where he was standing, and in doing so knocked down a glass. At the same moment the stranger drew a revolver from his side coat pocket and fired twice at Jahn.

"I was frightened when I saw the man draw his revolver and I suppose I made some motion. Before the firing another man who had been standing on the sidewalk came in by the same door, which the first man had closed behind him, and held me against the wall with the door, at the same time pressing a big revolver against the glass opposite my stomach and saying to me: 'You keep still, or you will be killed.'

"Just then, without more words, the first man that entered fired two shots quickly, one after the other, at Jahn, and he pressed his hand to his heart and cried, 'Help, help,' and ran into the corridor and fell by the stairway.

"The man that shot Jahn put his revolver in his pocket and walked swiftly but calmly out the door, which his partner held open for him. They closed the door behind them. After it was all over we found half a dozen wine glasses broken on the shelf in the line of fire."

Jahn Falls and Dies.

Samuel R. Beaumont, the night clerk; Bernard Carlson, expressman; and W. G. Stemm, another porter, were in the hotel office, but they did not hear the shots. The German mastiff in the private office of the proprietor, Ferd Wistawil, was roused and set up a furious baying.

When Jahn ran into the corridor and fell unconscious to the floor Beaumont rushed to the office of the house physician, Dr. Thomas S. Crowe, and told him the man had a fit. Dr. Crowe started to give a hypodermic injection of strychnine, but on tearing open Jahn's clothes found a bullet wound and powder stain on the right arm of Jahn's shirt and a slit in the right side of the shirt.

Jahn never regained consciousness and died at the entrance of the physician's office on the second floor, being carried there by Wistawil and several other men. The remains were taken to the Rolston undertaking rooms, No. 11 Adams street.

Describes the Two Men.

Schmitt described the two men as follows: Both had on dark overcoats. The shorter man, who held him up, was about five feet six inches. He had a week's growth of beard and appeared to be 27 or 28 years old. He looked like an Irishman and had a "mean" countenance. He wore dark clothes and a dark black cap.

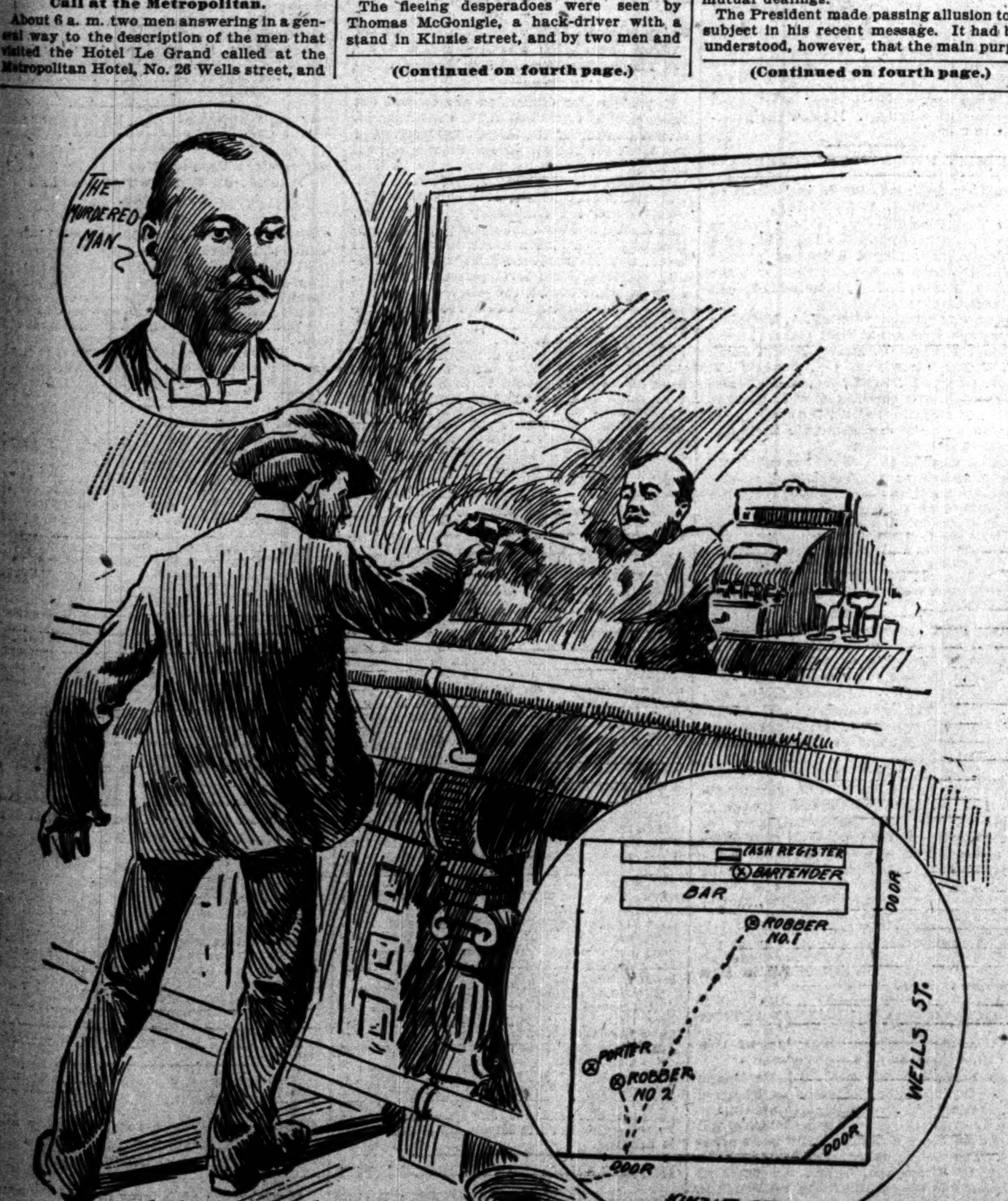
The other man was somewhat older looking and appeared to have on dark clothes. Schmitt could not see whether he had a mustache or not. He wore a black hat.

Joe Hickey, bartender at the Metropolitan, who refused to accept a dollar offered by the men that drank there shortly before the killing of Jahn, said neither of those men had on an overcoat. One of the men was smooth faced, according to Hickey, and the other had a light mustache of heavy growth. The smooth faced man had on a black cloth cap and the other a black soft hat.

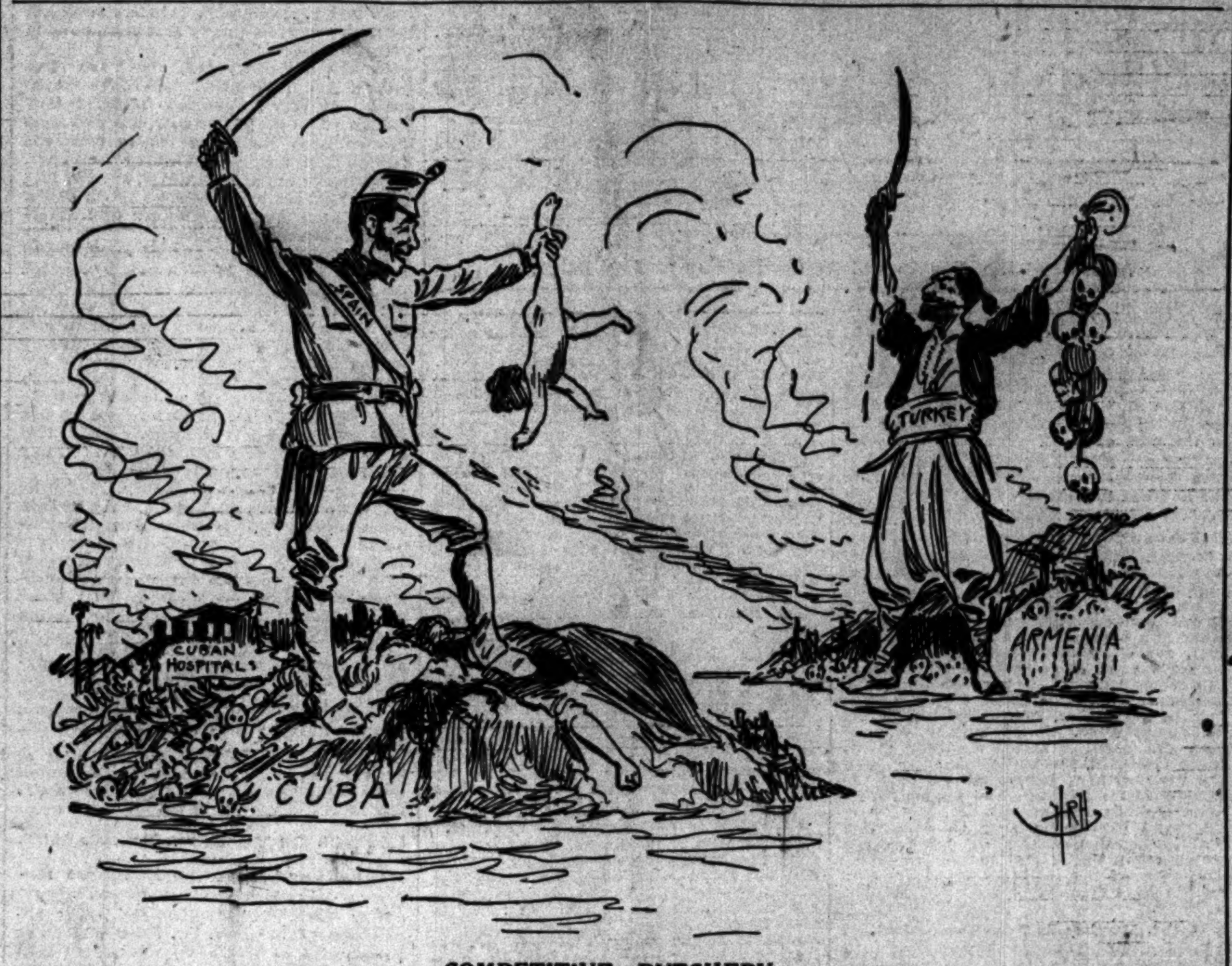
Schmitt expressed no doubt the men had on overcoats. The fact that impressed him most was that both men drew their revolvers from side pockets.

The fleeing desperadoes were seen by Thomas McGonigle, a hack-driver with a stand in Kinzie street, and by two men and

(Continued on fourth page.)



SCENE OF THE LE GRAND HOTEL MURDER.
[Drawn from descriptions furnished to the police by Albert Schmitt, an eye-witness.]



COMPETITIVE BUTCHERY.

TREATY IS NEARLY READY

PERMANENT ARBITRATION FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS.

Terms of the Protocol Prepared by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote—It Awaits Indorsement by the United States and Great Britain—It Is Thought It Can Be Put into Force During the Life of the Present Administration.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, have advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks.

All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations, now pending are to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Bering Sea question or the Venezuela question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

Importance of the Document.

The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings.

The President made passing allusion to the subject in his recent message. It had been understood, however, that the main purpose

(Continued on fourth page.)

BURGLAR ENTERS BY FIRE ESCAPE.

Ransacks the Flat of F. A. Smith During the Family's Absence and Escapes with Booty.

While Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, No. 377 Superior street, were away from home early in the evening a burglar ransacked the flat and departed with $100 worth of jewelry, a gold watch, and $10 in money.

Mr. Smith is convinced if he had not returned home as soon as he did there would have been little of value left in the house. He started out with his wife at 8:30 o'clock. They returned an hour later. Their flat is on the second floor. They entered it by the door opening on the front hallway and noticed nothing out of place at first. Later Mrs. Smith went to her room and saw a bureau drawer open. Her gold watch was gone. Her purse and several articles of jewelry were also gone. Likewise the thief.

Investigation showed the thief had entered the flat through a kitchen window, which he had reached by climbing down a fire-escape from the roof. Starting in the front part of the house and working with matches for light, he ransacked the library and parlor hurriedly, and had evidently just started on the sleeping rooms when disturbed by the return of Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Within the last two months three other attempts have been made to rob tenants in the same building, none of them resulting in serious loss.

Thieves opened the Yale lock on the front door of Mrs. A. G. Nambrock's flat, No. 937 Berteau avenue, Ravenswood, yesterday afternoon, while the family was absent, and sacked the place. Practically everything of value that was portable was carried away. The robbery was none the less remarkable because the people were at home in all the other flats in the building.

Charles Nelson was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of burglary by Policemen Thayer and Walker of the Harrison Street Station. He said that he came from South Chicago and that while drunk he fell asleep in Hutman's saloon, No. 74 Adams street, and was robbed of $50. A gold watch and chain, however, still remained on his person.

H. R. BRUNKILL DASHED FROM THE "L."

Drops Thirty Feet Head Foremost and Sustains Injuries from Which Death Is Expected to Ensue.

H. R. Brunkill, No. 928 Walnut street, fell from the elevated structure at West Lake and Morgan streets at 9 o'clock last night and received injuries which the physicians at the County Hospital say will result in death.

Mr. Brunkill was one of the passengers on a west-bound elevated train in charge of Conductor Beebe. At Morgan street he started to leave the car, it is said, after the train was in motion. When he stepped to the platform he retained his hold on the guard rail of the platform and was thrown from his feet. The swiftly-moving train dragged him from the west end of the platform, where he lost his hold and fell to the track.

Before he could clutch the structure he had slipped over the end of the ties and fell head foremost to the street thirty feet below.

The train was hastily run back to the station, and the gateman and several passengers ran down to help the fallen man. He was found lying unconscious in the gutter, and was picked up and carried into the ticketseller's house.

The ambulance from the Desplaines Street Station was called, and after a hasty examination the injured man was taken to the County Hospital. Here it was found he had received a fracture of the skull and right shoulder and severe internal injuries. He did not recover consciousness, and the opinion of the doctors was that he was fatally hurt. His name and address were learned from papers and letters in his pocket, and at 11 o'clock friends called at the hospital and fully identified him.

FIRE WORKS PANIC IN TWO HOTELS.

More than One Hundred Guests Flee from a Blaze Which Burns a Barn and Two Horses.

More than 100 occupants of Le Grand Hotel, the Russell House, and neighboring dwellings, on the West Side, were driven out in scant attire last midnight by a fire which destroyed the double barn in the rear of No. 409 West Madison street, and burned two horses to death.

The barn was a frame structure and burned like a tinder box. Besides affording stable room, it was stored with mattresses, feathers, and other inflammable material belonging to the Sleepwell Mattress company. When the firemen arrived it was seen the building was doomed, and thought was given only to saving adjacent property.

The neighborhood was in an uproar, and preparations to vacate houses were made on every side. The hotel guests did not stop to dress, but came down the stairways from every floor, a struggling mass of humanity, in night attire, dragging trunks, satchels, and bundles.

The fire was kept in bounds and adjacent property was not damaged. One of the horses lost belonged to Merchant Harris, at No. 409 West Madison street, and the other to Robert Riley of the Sleepwell company.

The horses in the neighboring stables were led out of their stalls blindfolded in the fear that the fire would be general.

E. A. Goodridge is the agent for the destroyed building.

MAYOR BACK AND TALKS.

SWIFT TOUCHES ON CUBA, SANITATION, AND LOCAL POLITICS.

Home from Florida, He Handles the Question of His Successor Gingerly and in the Matter of a Senator He Acquires an Impediment in Speech—Orange Groves Are a Favorite Topic—Party of Friends Returns from the South with Him.

Mayor Swift, tanned and hearty, returned yesterday afternoon with his party of seven from the East Florida coast, where for a month shooting alligators, talking over the pineapple crop, and picking up wampum shells along the beach have been of greater moment than anything connected with metropolitan life.

The other members of the party were Judge Kohlsaat, Corporation Counsel Beale, Health Commissioner Kerr, G. H. Wheeler, S. B. Raymond, John C. Spry, Clay Mark, and D. F. Flannery. Assistant Chief of Police Ross also joined the party some time after its heydey had opened, and he remained in the South to build up his health, which he has now almost wholly recovered.

New Flavor in City Affairs.

"O, yes, we had a great time," said the Mayor, "and it as good as extending a man's lease on life to make a sojourn in that magic country. Everybody in the party is rested up and feeling younger, and city affairs have a new flavor to come back to them. Why, all we did was to go boating in the forenoon and fish and hunt up the queer sights, then lounge around and tell stories in the afternoon, and at night there was nothing half so pleasing as to sit down at the pier with the big Southern stars seeming closer than they do in this country and talk while the water lapped up under one's feet.

"Alligators? Lots of them. All anybody would want. I do not know who will tell the best story of luck in fishing and hunting, but the only yarn I will be responsible for was furnished by Alex Ross. We were coming home one night and turned the tiller over to the invalid who was beginning to get his strength back again, and told him to steer straight for the camp by a certain star.

"Then the party fell to spinning yarns and Skipper Ross grew interested and forgot

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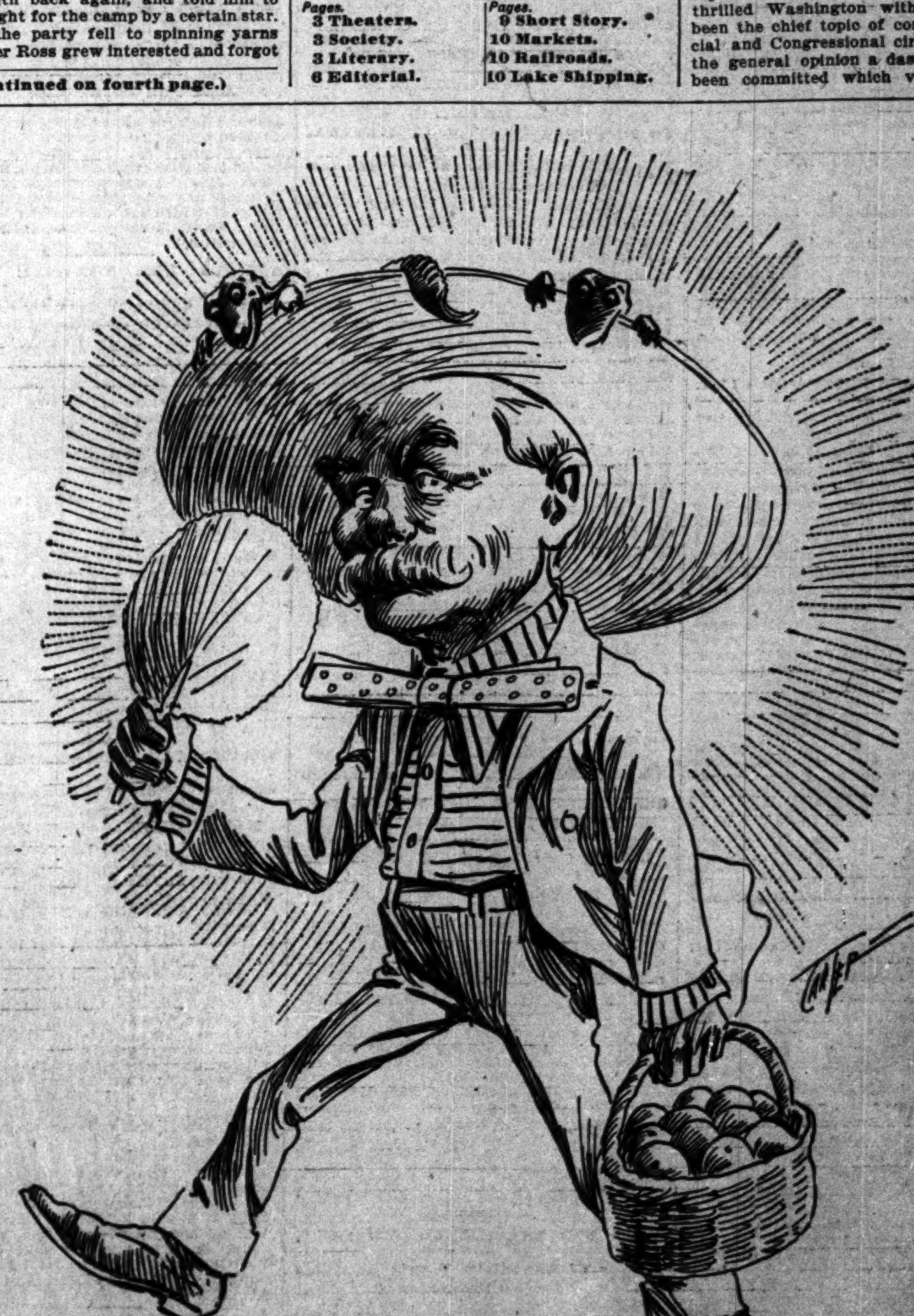

MAYOR SWIFT JUST BACK FROM FLORIDA'S EVERGLADES.

DEPEW SAYS STORY IS RIDICULOUS.

Declares There Is to Be No Change in the Affairs of the New York Central.

New York, Dec. 13.—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central, in regard to the story J. P. Morgan is in a position to step in and seize control of the road, said:

"It is so false and ridiculous it is not a matter for serious discussion. There has been no change in the affairs of the property, and there is to be none that I know anything about.

"Ever since Mr. Morgan and his syndicate bought their block of stock the relations between Mr. Morgan and the Messrs. Vanderbilt have been most intimate. It always has been understood the Vanderbilts were to do the operating, the constructing, and the equipping; in short, the investing, while Mr. Morgan was to do the financing. There have been absolute cordiality and confidence on both sides."

Cornelius Vanderbilt's health is improving steadily and rapidly. He walks a mile and a half every day, and is as much in control of the road as he ever was.

JOHANNESBURG MINING CHIEF IN TOWN

Charles Butters, Member of the Reform Committee and Prisoner with John Hays Hammond, Visits Chicago.

Charles Butters of Johannesburg, South Africa, a member of the Reform committee of sixty-three and a fellow-prisoner of John Hays Hammond in the Pretoria jail, is at the Auditorium Annex for a few days on his way to California.

Mr. Butters is accompanied by his wife and mother and by his nephews, David Dudley Field and Andrew Brown of New York. He is the second member of the Reform committee to visit America.

He is the managing director of the Rand Central Ore Rendering company of Johannesburg, and is in Chicago to purchase mining machinery.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Cloudy; cooler; easterly winds.
Sun rises at 7:17 a. m.; sets at 4:34 p. m.
Moon sets at 2:06 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON		Prussian.
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
NAPLES		Olympia.
NEW YORK	Lucania	
NEW YORK	Karlsrhue	
NEW YORK	La Bourgogne	
NEW YORK	Sarnia	
QUEENST'WN.		Etruria.

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WAR TALK GROWING

Senator from Texas in Favor of Immediate Action.

WOULD AID THE CUBANS.

Says United States Is Responsible for Spanish Rule.

HIS STATE STANDS BY HIM.

Public Meeting at Dallas Demands Seizure of Cuba.

INDIGNATION AT MACEO'S MURDER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Mills of Texas, member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said today when he read the newspaper accounts of the assassination of Maceo, the Cuban patriot leader:

"It is the most horribly brutal thing I have ever heard of, and in my judgment the President of the United States ought to call upon the Spanish Government for an accounting. If this story of Maceo's assassination be true the Spanish Minister should be given his passports at once and we should boldly go to the help of this suffering people.

"No man can deny it is the United States that holds Cuba in vassalage to Spain. How proud we must be as American citizens to stand guard over the atrocious villain Weyler in his work of desolation and death, who would not be there today if the United States would draw her sword, as it is her duty to do! This thing should stop. It should stop now; today, not next week. We should make the demand upon Spain and enforce that demand with the whole military and naval strength of the Nation."

Entire Country Is Aroused.

The headquarters of the Cuban Legation in this city was the center of interest to a number of callers today, who had come to express to Señor Quesada their sorrow at the death of Gen. Maceo and to offer their sympathy and in some cases help for the Cuban cause. These callers included a number of Congressmen and two Senators, whose names the Cuban representative declined to disclose, but who told him of their desire to see some action by Congress that would be of assistance to the insurgents.

Señor Quesada says that he has received during the last few days about fifty letters, many of which come from persons and organizations, offering to send men to assist the Cubans in fighting for liberty. Among the States and cities represented in these letters are Washington, Wyoming, Kansas, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Evansville, Ind., and Waterbury, Conn.

Responsive to these letters Señor Quesada authorizes his former statement that the Cubans have enough men and leaders to gain the cause for which they are fighting. They can avail themselves of 60,000 men and more, if necessary, but what they need is arms and ammunition and medicine for the sick and wounded.

It is said offers of assistance from abroad have been received. The Paris agent of the junta says that not only the Cubans but the French people, after hearing of the assassination and death of Maceo, are collecting all they can to send an expedition, to be called the "Expedition of Gen. Maceo," to Cuba.

Mr. Quesada states that from San Domingo and Mexico also came assurances of contributions to the cause, while the workingmen and merchants of Tampa, Fla., say they will give not only 10 per cent of their earnings weekly, but will work three Sundays in every month in order to give their wages for free Cuba. The agent at Jacksonville, Fla., wires that the people can be counted on for a hundred rifles.

Will Be Discussed in Congress.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the World says: The report of Gen. Maceo's assassination has thrilled Washington with horror. It has been the chief topic of conversation in official and Congressional circles today. It is the general opinion a dastardly crime has been committed which violates all the usages of civilized warfare and can find no justification even from the friends of Spain.

"Tomorrow in both Houses of Congress this feeling will be expressed in speeches and resolutions urging upon President Cleveland the necessity for action. But the President will not be in Washington. He has gone duck shooting. It is not supposed Gen. Maceo's death, no matter by what means it was accomplished, will influence his policy in the slightest degree. At the Spanish Legation the news of Maceo's death was greeted with joy, while the rooms of the Cuban Legation have been filled all day with Senators, Representatives, and others who called to express sympathy and secure additional information.

Woodman Blames Cleveland.

Standing this afternoon in the center of a crowd which filled the lobby of the Hotel Raleigh, where the headquarters of the Cuban Legation is established, Congressman C. W. Woodman of Chicago in a passionate outburst declared the President of the United States to be responsible for Maceo's death and for the infamy which had been perpetrated by the Spanish soldiers.

"The barbarities of the Cuban revolution have not heretofore been sufficiently damnable," said Mr. Woodman. "The President announces that the Spanish butchers have not done enough, but must do more; they must suppress the uprising against their authority. The President has been taken at his word and the Spaniards have done more. They have eclipsed their record for cruelty and cowardice, and have added brutal assassination to the catalogue of infamy and barbarity. They have acted on the invitation of the President, and he is responsible for the murder of Maceo."

This dramatic arraignment of the President seemed to enlist the sympathies of those who heard it. Mr. Woodman declared that it was now the imperative duty of Congress to take action which would be definite and final, and he intends tomorrow to introduce a resolution with this in view.

Kulp Will Vote for Action.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 13.—Congressman M. H. Kulp of the Seventeenth Congressional District, left for Washington tonight to be present tomorrow in anticipation of action should the report of Gen. Antonio Maceo's murder by the Spaniards be confirmed. He was shocked upon learning of the alleged crime, and if the story of the assassination proves true, he says he will unhesitatingly vote for the suppression of further hostilities. Heretofore he has been very conservative.

Texas Stands by Mills.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 13.—There was a great meeting at the City Hall this afternoon in the interest of the freedom of Cuba. Two thousand representative men and a hundred women were present. Andrew Jackson Houston, a son of the hero of San Jacinto, presided, and made a characteristic speech. Addresses were also made by Charles Worth and H. C. Stevenson, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

First, that this meeting voices the unanimous sentiment of Texas in the declaration that Spanish domination in Cuba should be at once ended.

The second resolution embodied the resolution introduced by Mr. Mills in the Senate on the 10th inst., and heartily and cordially indorsed it.

Third, that Texas—the children of the Alamo—stands ready to honor any draft made upon it by the Congress and President for men and material to end the bloody, cruel, and barbarous reign of the Spaniard in Cuba and erect it into a free American State.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising and a unanimous vote. After that the meeting formed a permanent organization for the purpose of helping Cuba in every necessary way to throw off the yoke of its oppressor.

AMERICANS FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

Recruiting Agents Are Busy in Arkansas and Kansas.

Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 13.—A company of twenty young men in this city have organized and will in a few days start for Cuba to join the rebel army. Several days ago a Cuban, said to be an agent of the New York Junta, had a secret conference with some of the foremost young men in this vicinity known to be in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and since then the work of enlisting recruits and securing material aid for the Cubans has been carried on quietly.

Larned, Kas., Dec. 13.—A man representing himself to be a recruiting officer for the Cuban army, and to hail from St. Louis, has enlisted fifteen or twenty young men in this town and county under promise of good pay and free transportation to New Orleans.

SUPPLIES FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Great Triple Expedition Leaves Different Ports for Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Sixty-seven men left here on special train today for a point near Jacksonville to embark for Cuba. This party was under Perez Gonzales and Augusto Arnas. This is part of a triple arranged expedition, the largest ever sent to Cuba. Gen. Carlos Roloff is the leader of the combination and was to sail from some northern port in the Bermuda. On his journey southward he was to be met by two sections. One was to be from the Atlanta Cuban colony, who were to go to the nearest point and there embark. The other was the party which left here.

Cubans are elated over the immensity of this trip. The expedition carries 6,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, four Hotchkiss guns, two dynamite guns, 600 hand bombs, projectiles for the cannon, medicines, etc.

Gomez promised an active and aggressive winter campaign and sent Gen. Roloff to the States to secure munitions necessary. With this acquisition to their forces Cubans here predict great achievements for the Cuban army in the next few months.

THREE FRIENDS STARTS FOR CUBA.

Men, Ammunition, and Stores for the Aid of the Insurgents.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Acting upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States regarding the shipment of arms to Cuba, the owners of the steamer Three Friends started an expedition tonight which they hope will reach Cuba within three days. The steamer Commodore was used to transport the arms, ammunition, and fuel to the Three Friends, which was outside the bar at the mouth of the St. Johns. Ninety-five Cubans arrived here today from Tampa and joined about thirty others who have been here for several days. They were under orders of Col. Emilio Nunes, the delegate of the Cuban Junta.

The Commodore went to the railroad wharf in the afternoon and as soon as it was dark the work of transferring the ammunition from the cars to the boat was begun. The cargo consisted of about 1,000 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, two Melinite guns, and a quantity of medicines and hospital stores. At 9:30 the cargo had been placed on board and the men climbed on as the lines were cast off. The Commodore steamed down the river and transferred the cargo to the Three Friends after getting outside the three-league limit. This was done to avoid any violation of the neutrality laws. The Three Friends is commanded by Capt. W. T. Lewis.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE UNION CHURCH.

Expressions of Sympathy for Cubans Follow the Morning Sermon.

The Rev. Flavius J. Brobst preached at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning on "The Rights of Man." The sermon was largely devoted to the Cuban war, and at its conclusion a committee reported resolutions to be forwarded to Senator Cullom, of which the salient features were as follows:

"Resolved, By the Union Church Association of Chicago, in reverent and devotional spirit of love and duty to God and humanity, that we recognize that the Cuban people are, and of right ought to be, a free and independent nation and we regard as true patriots and co-workers with God those who are devoting their lives in Cuba to the overthrow of the dominion of Spain.

"That we deem it the duty of our National Government to immediately espouse the cause of Cuba and be no longer deterred by financial interests or mercenary motives from becoming the first and greatest champion of every people struggling to establish just government on earth.

"That we learn with deepest sorrow of the recent assassination by the minions of Spain of Gen. Maceo, the Cuban patriot, whom, living, we regarded with admiration for his wisdom, courage, and fidelity, and whom, dead, history will place among the world's greatest heroes."

SPANISH TALE OF MACEO'S DEATH.

Say He Mistook Cirujeda's Troops for an Insurgent Command.

Havana, Dec. 13.—The Spanish authorities gave out the following additional details of the manner in which Antonio Maceo met his death.

Maceo expected the insurgent Brigadier-General Sanchez to concentrate his forces in Havana Province in readiness for Maceo when he should pass the trocha. It happened, however, that in passing the Spanish column commanded by Maj. Cirujeda Maceo mistook the force of guerrillas under Peral for Sanchez's vanguard, and found himself amongst them before he discovered his mistake. At the first volley from the Spanish Maceo fell wounded. The insurgents, taken by surprise, commenced a general fire as they retreated, and abandoned Maceo in a dying condition.

Col. Feijoo has had an engagement at Campo Florida, near Havana, with the concentrated forces of the insurgents which were with Maceo at the time he was kiled, and which are now following the leaders Aguirre, Castillo, Aranguran, Cardenas, Gallo, and Lozo, and which number 1,300 horsemen. Col. Feijoo again met these forces at Tumba Ouarto, where he inflicted a loss of eighteen killed, their wounded being carried off. The Spanish had nineteen wounded.

Private advices from Santiago de los Vegas, in this province, state that the insurgent leader, Perico Delgado, has been seriously wounded, and has remained hidden in the woods since the last engagement with Gen. Figueroa. These advices add that it is expected that several bodies of insurgents will soon surrender to the Spanish authorities.

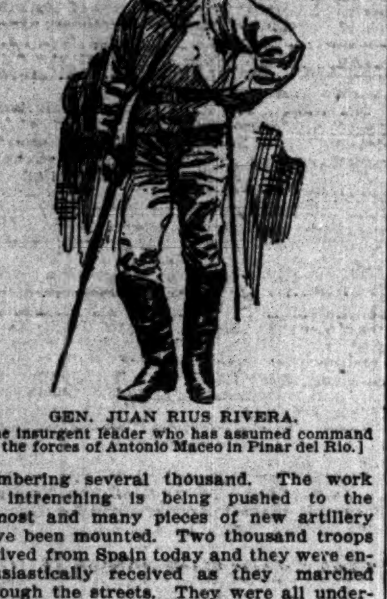
The steamer San Ignacio has arrived here, having on board 1,240 soldiers to reinforce the Spanish forces in Cuba.

DENY MACEO WAS ASSASSINATED.

Weyler Will Make a Statement Over His Own Signature.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 13.—Advices from Havana state that La Lucha and other Spanish papers are quite bitter over the story sent out regarding Maceo's death and deny it emphatically. Palace officials also deny it, and it is stated that Gen. Weyler will deny it over his own signature.

More fighting is reported in the suburbs and the insurgent forces are reported as numbering several thousand. The work of intrenching is being pushed to the utmost and many pieces of new artillery have been mounted. Two thousand troops arrived from Spain today and they were enthusiastically received as they marched through the streets. They were all undersized and appeared like boys.



GEN. JUAN RIUS RIVERA.
[The insurgent leader who has assumed command of the forces of Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio.]

The anti-American feeling is growing and several of the American correspondents have been warned to be more careful in their dispatches on pain of being deported.

EVIDENCES OF SPANISH TREACHERY.

Weyler's Conference with Cirujeda Points to a Plot.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Secial.]—Dr. Raimundo Menocal, a well-known Cuban physician and revolutionist, said today:

"Maceo was undoubtedly a victim of Spanish treachery. Weyler knew what was going to happen. The Spanish newspapers of Havana of Dec. 4 and 5 record that Weyler on his way to Artemisa from Mariel had a conference with Maj. Cirujeda.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in Cuba, as those newspapers report, when he saw Maj. Cirujeda, stopped his carriage, got out and walked over to speak with him. What they said to each other was not published, but that is enough. Can it be conceived that a Captain-General of Cuba, Commander-in-Chief of a Spanish army, should stop his carriage to speak with a simple Major, until that day an obscure soldier, and, more than that, walk to him instead of calling him to the carriage, unless it was to talk about Maceo's assassination, in which a few days afterwards that same Major Cirujeda appears as the principal actor?"

TO DISPERSE REBELS IN HAVANA.

Weyler Says He Returned to Clear the Province of Insurgents.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—In an interview with a correspondent for a Madrid newspaper Captain-General Weyler states that he has returned to Havana in order to disperse the rebels who are flocking into the Province of Havana. He says he will then return to Pinar del Rio, which he hopes to effect the pacification of in three weeks. Captain-General Weyler said to this correspondent that Maceo's death was a terrible blow to the insurgents, that they had no other General equal to him in prestige, and that many insurgents were likely to abandon their arms in consequence of his death.

There was a big demonstration here tonight in honor of Gen. Weyler at the call of the Marquis de Ahezteguia, Chairman of the Conservative party. It is estimated that 20,000 people turned out. The city is ablaze with fireworks. A reception was given at the palace by the Spanish Committee of Public Defense and Patriotic Societies. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Col. Bances made an address to Captain-General Weyler, congratulating him upon the success of his plan in the campaign.

Captain-General Weyler said that all branches of the service were making an equal effort and were, like himself, trying to put an end to the war.

Maceo's death, he added, had taken place while the volunteers were preparing their arms to strengthen the trocha. Maceo, finding that he was not safe on the other side of the trocha, had taken to precipitate flight.

MAJ. CIRUJEDA RECEIVES REWARD.

Officer Who Assassinated Maceo Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 13.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Maj. Cirujeda has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Don Fernando Weyler, the Captain-General's son, has arrived from Spain. He came on a steamship which brought 1,773 recruits.

The Cubans were about to attack Mayajigua, Santa Clara Province, when a volley from the Spanish garrison exploded their cannon, which was loaded with a dynamite shell, killing two American gunners and wounding many insurgents.

Gen. Barnal's infantry column, supported by artillery, stormed the Cuban positions at the entrance to the Roasio Hills and captured them. The Spanish lost a Captain and five privates killed, a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Lieutenants, and eighteen privates wounded. The Cuban loss is "estimated" in the Spanish official report to be "great."

WILL SUE SPANISH CONSUL SOLIS.

Owner of Dauntless Wants Damages for Its Detention.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 13.—W. A. Bisbee, owner of the steam tug Dauntless of filibustering fame, will institute a suit this week against Señor Solis, the Spanish Consul for Florida,—located in this city. The basis of the suit will be the detention of the Dauntless last Thursday night, when it was preparing to leave for New Smyrna after the wrecked schooner Nathan F. Cobb.

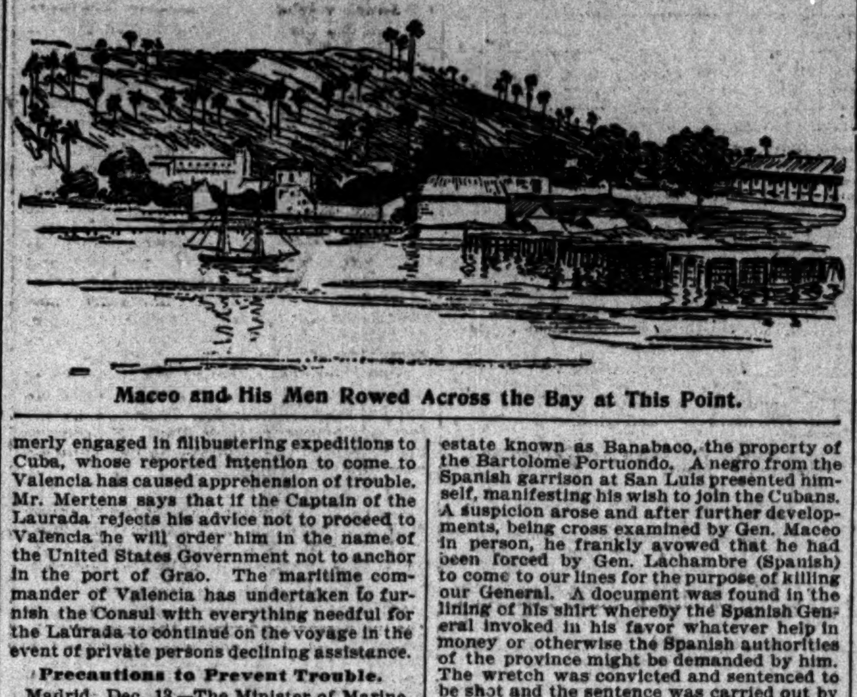
WILL PREVENT A CLASH.

UNITED STATES CONSUL MERTENS AT VALENCIA TO ACT.

Will Proceed to Sea to Meet Laurada and Warn Its Captain Not to Make Valencia—If Advice Is Not Heeded He Will Order It in the Name of His Government Not to Anchor in the Port of Grao—Canovas Anxious for Decisive Action.

Valencia, Spain, Dec. 13.—Theodore Mertens, the United States Consul at Grao, the seaport of Valencia, has informed a reporter of his intention to proceed to sea and meet the United States steamer Laurada, formerly engaged in filibustering expeditions to Cuba, whose reported intention to come to Valencia has caused apprehension of trouble. Mr. Mertens says that if the Captain of the Laurada rejects his advice not to proceed to Valencia he will order him in the name of the United States Government not to anchor in the port of Grao. The maritime commander of Valencia has undertaken to furnish the Consul with everything needful for the Laurada to continue on the voyage in the event of private persons declining assistance.

THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF MARIEL.



Maceo and His Men Rowed Across the Bay at This Point.

Precautions to Prevent Trouble.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Beranger, states in an interview that he has given orders to the maritime commander of Valencia to receive the United States steamer Laurada as he would any other merchantman upon her entering that port, and to give her facilities to continue on her voyage, in accordance with the marine regulations. If the Laurada needs coal, provisions, etc., and private individuals refuse to supply her, the marine authorities will supply them.

As the presence of the Laurada might cause disorders, the authorities have taken the precaution of having at Valencia the cruiser Marie Thérèse, the gunboat Vulcana, and the coastguards.

Admiral Beranger stated in conclusion that he hoped, however, that the Laurada would avoid Spain, and he trusted to the discretion of the residents of Valencia to refrain from disorder in case the vessel put in there.

Capt. Hughes Is Non-Committal.

London, Dec. 14.—A Rome dispatch to the Daily News reports that the American steamer Laurada has gone from Palermo. Capt. Hughes, upon being asked whether it was true that he was going to Valencia to be captured so as to provoke a casus belli against Spain by the United States, replied that he knew nothing and must await orders. His ultimate destination, he said, was Baltimore.

The Standard has a Madrid dispatch which says that the government has increased the force of police and military at Valencia. The Laurada will be allowed to anchor alongside the men-of-war in the harbor, but not to approach the wharves or to load. She will be requested to leave promptly.

"The government is determined," this dispatch goes on to say, "to enforce the respect for a vessel carrying the American flag like any other, but it will let the responsibility for the consequences of any conflict rest with the owners. The Washington government's advice to the Laurada not to come to Spain is much appreciated in official circles."

CANOVAS WILL CONSERVE PEACE.

Declares He Has Taken Measures to Avoid Unpleasantness in Valencia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Dec. 13.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Canovas declares he has adopted means in conformity with international law to avoid any unpleasantness on the arrival of the Laurada at Valencia. The vessel will only be prevented from mooring to the wharf and obliged to anchor in the outer basin under the supervision of a Spanish cruiser. This is the only thing which can be done by Spain, since there are no motives for acting in any other manner.

The Premier says insurrections exist on the prestige of their leaders, and disappear when these cease to command. He trusts the Spanish soldiers will finish with the rest of the Cuban ringleaders, as it appears they have done with Maceo. The government, he adds, does not abandon its reform, but does not believe the proper moment has arrived to apply them, nor to initiate negotiations of any kind. The Spanish army will continue fighting and conquering insurgents.

The press here is simply booming Zertucha. Columns are being printed of his statements, many of which are obviously open to very grave doubt in the point of their sincerity and veracity.

ANXIOUS FOR DECISIVE ACTION.

Canovas Urges Weyler to Follow Up Advantage of Maceo's Death.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, Spain, by way of Bayonne, France, Dec. 13.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—European governments friendly to Spain are much impressed by the killing of Gen. Antonio Maceo. They strongly recommend that Spain adopt a course which shall ward off intervention in Cuba by America.

The Spanish Government is reticent in regard to its military and political plans for Cuba, but I learn in political circles that Premier Canovas has cabled to Capt.-Gen. Weyler, urging him to follow up quickly the advantage obtained through the death of Gen. Maceo. The Premier desires a decisive military success, one that will furnish an opportunity for announcing a new departure in the colonial policy, permitting Spain to hold out a promise of even more liberal reforms than those voted by the cortes last year.

At heart Señor Canovas wants a plausible pretext to enable him to avert intervention by the United States.

SPANISH CABINET MEETING CALLED.

May Send a Note to the Powers Regarding Cleveland's Message.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—A meeting of the Cabinet council has been fixed for Tuesday, this being the first meeting of the Cabinet since President Cleveland's message was transmitted to Congress.

According to some of the Spanish newspapers the question will be raised at this council of the expediency of a confidential note to the Ambassadors of the powers here in Madrid in regard to President Cleveland's message. The Cabinet Ministers themselves, however, maintain an absolute reserve on this subject, and therefore any newspaper statements on the subject are premature.

Reports are current here that the question has been raised of calling attention to the prejudice caused to the interests of Spain by defects in American legislation in that, despite the good faith of the Washington government, sixty-four filibustering expeditions organized in the United States have landed in Cuba, without whose aid the Cubans could not have continued the war.

Notwithstanding the currency of these reports it can be authoritatively stated that nothing has yet been decided, and it is believed in some quarters that the Cabinet Ministers will postpone taking any resolutions on the subject of President Cleveland's message.

RECORD OF SPANISH TREACHERY.

Death of Maceo Calls Up Incidents of Perfidy and Brutality.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Cuban leaders here express no surprise that Antonio Maceo and his staff have been assassinated by Spaniards, and they assert that assassination has always been the favorite weapon of Spain in Cuba, and that scores of patriot leaders have perished as did Maceo. Today Joaquin Fortunu, President of the Cuban Circulo, made a long statement in regard to the assassination of Cuban leaders by Spain, both in the present conflict and the ten years' war. Extracts from Mr. Fortunu's statements follow:

"In the ten years' war the Spaniards utilized the services of the well-known bandit Lola Benites, who committed all sorts of crimes in the cases of women and children. The reward given him by the Spaniards after the war was to throw him into an African prison for life. When the present war broke out he was pardoned, with the condition that he should take command of a battalion known as 'El Disciplinaris,' made up of the most desperate criminals brought over from the Spanish jails. The chief task imposed upon these wretches was to assassinate by every means imaginable our leaders at the beginning of the present war.

"Gen. Antonio Maceo encamped on the estate known as Banabaco, the property of the Bartolome Portuondo. A negro from the Spanish garrison at San Luis presented himself, manifesting his wish to join the Cubans. A suspicion arose and after further developments, being cross examined by Gen. Maceo in person, he frankly avowed that he had been forced by Gen. Lachambre (Spanish) to come to our lines for the purpose of killing our General. A document was found in the lining of his shirt whereby the Spanish General invoked in his favor whatever help in money or otherwise the Spanish authorities of the province might be demanded by him. The wretch was convicted and sentenced to be shot and the sentence was carried out by the forces of Juan Duciosso today in Pinar del Rio.

"The brave and gallant Antonio Lopez Coloma, who was shot by the Spaniards in Cabana Fortress only a few days ago, was another victim of Spain's modern chivalry. Coloma surrendered under a promise that he would be set at liberty. Once he laid down his arms he was taken to prison, where he was kept twenty-one months and then shot. The farcical military tribunal that sentenced him to death convicted him of robbery and homicide. It is well-known that Coloma donated many thousands of dollars to the cause, with which most of the arms on those who were to rise with him were bought.

Exile Follows Promised Freedom.

"Juan Gualberto Gomez, the talented Cuban journalist, is another victim of Spanish bad faith. He surrendered and was placed at liberty, being requested to call on the Captain-General, Callejo. The Spanish General reiterated that he was at liberty to go where he pleased, and when Gomez was leaving the place the bodyguard there arrested him anew. He was thrown into prison and was sentenced to life imprisonment at Ceuta, Africa.

"During the little war from 1879 to 1880 the Cuban General, Arcadio Leyte Vidal, a relative of the leader of the same name now in Pinar del Rio, was living in Magari, retired from politics. He was invited to dinner by the commander of a Spanish gunboat that was anchored in the harbor. Though reluctant, he decided to accept the invitation, lest his refusal might be taken as a mark of enmity to Spain. Seated at the table he was in the most shameful manner bound and taken to a lower deck, where he was robbed of his jewels and money by the sailors and then thrown overboard with a heavy iron bar tied to his neck. Nothing more was heard of this victim after that but the full statement of the occurrence by two of the Spanish sailors who protested against the treacherous scheme.

"In 1869, at Santiago de Cuba, were unexpectedly arrested as suspects the well-known citizens, Raefel Espin, surgeon; Joseph Antonio Perez, surgeon; Andres Puente, notary public; Burns Collazo and Jos Antonio Collazo, wealthy merchants; Ascencio Asenaio, Secretary of the civil government, and others whose names are not now recalled. They were to be taken to Manzanillo by sea and thence to Ziguani by land to be confronted with other prisoners with whom it was alleged they had been in complicity against Spain. As these gentlemen were Masons, the Masonic clubs of Santiago decided that Belasario Alverez and Manuel Fesneda should unobservedly accompany the prisoners to see to their welfare. So soon as the unfortunate victims reached Ziguani they were taken to the outskirts of the town by a force under the Spanish Col. Palacias, there mercilessly beaten, and finally put to death in the most brutal manner. They had been promised to be taken back to Santiago. Among the victims was the rich planter of Jiguani, Mr. Estrada.

Burned His Entire Family.

"Yet another story of Spanish perfidy is that of Juan Cintra. Juan Cintra was a Captain in the insurgent army in 1873. He had a small guerrilla force operating around Cambute in Santiago Province, and on account of his dashing bravery and prodigious strategy had become the terror of the Spaniards. These, unable to cope, decided on a horrible scheme to avenge themselves. The military commander of Cobre, with a strong Spanish force, one night surrounded the house where Cintra's family lived. Not a person was allowed to escape.

"The inmates were the father and mother of Cintra, his wife, and children, a total of twelve human beings. They were locked up in the house, which was set on fire. All perished and the place was converted into a heap of rubbish and ashes. When poor Capt. Cintra returned home and witnessed the scattered ashes of what had been dearest to him on earth, in an ecstasy of anguish and indignation he took the oath never to be reconciled with Spanish tyranny. He kept his oath. Poor Cintra, one of the most conspicuous victims of Spanish brutality, died in the prisons of the Chaffarine Islands after the ten years' war.

Gens. José Maceo, Guillermo Moncada, and Quintin Bandera celebrated a treaty of peace with Spain in 1879, when the 'little war" was in progress, under promise that they would be allowed to sail to a foreign country, taking with them their families and all of their men that would be willing to follow them. The condition on the part of the government was that they would lay down their arms. This they did, being allowed to embark on a merchant vessel at Guantanamo that was to transport them to Santiago de Cuba, whence the government would pay their passage to any country they should wish to go to. So soon as the merchant vessel left Guantanamo it was detained by a man of war that had been waiting in readiness, and all the Cubans were transferred to the latter ship, where they were put in chains and carried to the African prisons, where many died and from which the three Generals managed to escape years afterwards. I will relate the two instances in which the Spanish Government attempted to ensnare Col. Emilio Nunez:

Story of Col. Nunez.

"The fact that Col. Nunez is today among us and can testify to the truth here stated lends interest to these episodes of Spanish treachery. I will try to reproduce the stories just as Col. Nunez spoke them to me this morning:

"'You remember 1880,' said the Colonel, 'Seeing the impossibility of victory on our side I entered on negotiations for the final surrender of my forces with the Spanish General, Blanco, then Captain-General of Cuba, and who has just now resigned his post as Captain-General of the Philippines. I had of course been duly authorized by the Cuban Junta in New York. Under the circumstances my forces and myself had relaxed our vigilance, our precaution, against an enemy with which we were negotiating, of which fact the Spanish Lieut.-Col. Escobedo, taking advantage, succeeded in introducing in my ranks two assassins, one of them, whose name I recall, was Jos Rojas, Corporal of the Spanish army.

"'These mercenaries had been instructed to gain a place in my escort and to murder me in the first opportunity. They had been offered pardon of the death sentence for murder committed by them and $10,000. These two wretches were convicted and sentenced to death by Col. Pena today in Camaguey. They confessed their crimes a few moments before the execution. Later in the same war the Spanish Colonel, Uriarte, sent another emissary to poison me. Falling under suspicion the wretch confessed his mission after he had been made to answer several questions. I pardoned him his life and he served me till the close of the war.'"

JAIL LIFE IS A LUXURY.

NO HARDSHIPS IN A PRISON SENTENCE IN NEW YORK.

Attorney George Robinson Tells How He Conducts a Law Business in His Cell So Successfully He Is Obliged to Have the Services of Three Clerks—Easy Chairs, Lace Curtains, Carpeted Floors, and an Elaborate Menu Obtainable for a Man with Money.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Provided one enjoys a sedentary existence and has money, there need be no hardships connected with prison life in New York City. Attorney George Robinson, who is now conducting a flourishing law business from Ludlow street jail, is a proof of the assertion of the leniency with which Sheriff Tamsen treats well-to-do prisoners.

Robinson is held a prisoner because he owes his wife a large sum of alimony which he positively refuses to pay. He has been in jail about two months, and says he has never lived more luxuriously in his life; never been in better health, and never been more merry. Robinson's quarters in the jail would be a credit to any first-class hotel in everything except size.

He has a regular cell, about ten feet square, but rich furnishings have transformed it into a luxurious room. Heavy portières hide the grated door, while delicate lace curtains shade the barred windows. The oilcloth floor is hidden by rich rugs. On the walls are fine paintings, and the furniture includes an expensive couch and a fine roll-top desk. A number of leather-covered chairs invite repose.

The whole effect is one of comfort and luxury. Robinson is even better provided for in regard to his meals. He knows nothing about plain prison fare. He secures all his meals from a nearby restaurant, and every delicacy of the season daily appears on his table. The other privileges he enjoys in the prison make his life well worth living. His business has prospered from the first day of his incarceration, and he has been allowed to give his personal attention to it. Many clients visit him day after day and hold long consultations with him.

In the general reception room, where he has been given a corner and a table, he is in demand every hour between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. His business is so extensive he finds it impossible to attend to it himself, and has had to have the assistance of three clerks from his regular office. During it all Robinson is prospering and having a good time generally.

"Why, it is the easiest thing I ever struck in my life," he said today. "I have everything a human being could possibly ask for and am adding to my bank account every day. My wife says I am rolling in wealth. She is right; I am. I have money to burn, but none of it for her."

Some people might think the object of putting a man in prison is to deprive him of some other privileges of life besides liberty, but Sheriff Tamsen does not think so.

CROWDS GO TO HEAR DR. WATSON.

He Acknowledges the Kindness Received from Americans.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The announcement the Rev. Dr. John Watson of Liverpool (Ian Maclaren) would preach at Plymouth Church this morning attracted an immense congregation to the historic building. The streets about the church were blocked by the crowds, who carried the police off their feet. Hundreds stood through the service, and many could not get inside the church at all.

Mr. Watson prefaced his sermon by an address of thanks. He said as it was his last public appearance before returning home he desired to acknowledge with all his heart the great kindness he had received from the American people during his tour of this country.

His text was: "They said of Zachias, that man is a sinner." Dr. Watson told how easily a man might be mistaken in his estimate of another. They did not look deep enough for character. Above all men that ever lived Jesus Christ was the most farsighted. No man so bad but Jesus saw in him a better future. He read a man's heart. He saw the endless possibilities of human nature.

"In every man there are two men. One might be shown two photographs. In this the eyes were watchful, the mouth hard, and the general expression not good. In the other the eyes seemed to speak a welcome, and around the mouth smiles curled. Both pictures were the same man, but they were taken under different circumstances.

"So in the Bible; a man appears bad, but there is a better man behind him, and vice versa. Give him a brief to prosecute some of the Bible characters for wickedness and he could easily convince a jury; give him a brief to defend those same characters and he could convince a jury also. What a book of contradictions is the Bible! Goodness and badness bound together, just as two sides of a man's nature are held together by the personal pronoun 'I.'

"It was something to have the doubt of humanity taken away. If you want to cultivate the better part of your neighbor believe in him. They must not fling away as dross a man whose life has many faults. Deeper down there was a better man. Christ had this remarkable insight. He saw the possibilities in man."

MONUMENT FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

Committee Solicits Funds in Behalf of the Late J. A. McGahan.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—It looks as if the memory of an Ohio boy who, as a newspaper man, played a leading part in altering the map of Eastern Europe in the seventies, is to be fittingly honored in bronze in this city.

Among war correspondents J. A. McGahan will always hold a foremost place. Murat Halstead, Francis D. Millet; Robert E. A. Dorr, Julius Chambers, Col. Francis V. Greene, George H. Sanderson, and Charles E. Hasbrook, as a committee, will appeal to newspaper men throughout the country for funds to suitably commemorate their distinguished fellow-worker.

Sculptor Charles E. Niehaus has submitted three sketches to the committee, one of which is in a sitting pose, showing McGahan as he looked on the Turkish frontier. This has been accepted. McGahan's greatest feat was his ride through Bulgaria in 1876, which gave him a place in history. His letters describing this trip caused the displacement of Disraeli and led to Gladstone's return to power, while bringing on the Turko-Russian war.

HOME FOR INDIGENT DRUMMERS.

Prominent Patrons of a Fair to Provide Funds for a Building.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The fair of the National Commercial Travelers' Association will open at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night and continue until Saturday, Dec. 26.

The object of the fair is to provide funds for the building of a home for indigent drummers and for the widows and orphans of drummers. Among the contributors of articles to be sold is Mrs. William McKinley, and hundreds of women throughout the country have each dressed a doll for the charity. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is President, and Mayor Strong and ex-Gov. Flower are Vice-Presidents.

An amusement scheme is a subway plaisance, a paraphrase of the Midway at the World's Fair. It is to be a collection of all the queer shows now wintering in New York and vicinity.

FERDINAND WARD BEGINS AN ACTION

He Would Secure Possession of the Fortune of His Young Son.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Ward, the one-time Napoleon of Finance, has begun legal proceedings to obtain the custody of his 12-year-old son, Clarence, and to become the custodian of the boy's property. The action is against Frederick D. Green of Thompson, Conn., the uncle of Clarence and his guardian, and the Franklin Trust company of Brooklyn, which now controls the lad's estate.

Ward's wife died April 10, 1890, while he was still in Sing Sing serving a ten years' sentence for wrecking the Marine Bank. She was a daughter of Sidney Green of Brooklyn, a banker from whom she inherited a fortune. She left its remnant, $55,000, to her son, the interest to be paid to him until he was 25, when he was to receive the principal. In case of the son's death, half of the income was to go to Ward. After his release from prison in 1892 Ward visited Green, but later they became enemies. Ward hired two men and abducted his son from the streets of Thompson Sept. 13, 1894, but Mr. Green recovered the boy. Ward contends he is properly and legally the guardian of his son.

He made an effort to establish his claim before the Supreme Court of Connecticut Oct. 9, 1894, but the court decided upon hearing testimony showing Ward to have been guilty of extravagance after his release from prison, and to have perpetrated frauds upon his wife and family before his conviction in the bank matter, he was an unfit person to have the lad.

The case has now gone to the United States courts and will come up Tuesday or Wednesday at New Haven.

Ward is now living in Genesso, N. Y., where he married Belle Storer March 2, 1894.

ONLY FOR THE ACTUAL FIGHTERS.

Amendment Drafted to Bar Collateral Members from the Loyal Legion.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Because men who wore shoulder straps in the Union army from 1861 to 1865 believe too many who never smelled gunpowder even are becoming members of the Loyal Legion, the name of Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, recently suggested for membership in the New York Commandery, was not presented. The names of many more who are eligible for collateral membership have been withdrawn.

This is a first step in a battle to be fought in the Loyal Legion's national congress in Detroit next spring. It is claimed a mistake was made when the right of succession to membership was granted to the oldest son of the eldest brother of a deceased member and to the brother in a case of there being no nephew.

There are called collateral memberships, and the New York Commandery, of which Gen. Horace Porter is commander, has drafted an amendment barring collateral members. In addition to fighting for this revision in the law of the order the members of the New York Commandery expect to assert the right of the men who smelled gunpowder to the exclusive use of the red rosette and red ribbon of the Legion.

The opposition to the purposed change is expected to come from Western commanderies, which need all the strength they can get.

FRIGHTFUL DEED OF A MANIAC.

Prods His Wife with a Knife, Carefully Avoiding a Mortal Wound.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Herman Schimeyer, a small shopkeeper, became insane on Saturday, and today, enraged because his wife barricaded herself in a back room, broke into it through a fire escape. She tried to leave the room, when he drew a sharp knife and sprang at her. She fell fainting to the floor, and he, screaming threats to kill her, prodded her with the knife. The pain drew from Mrs. Schimeyer a shriek. Her husband grinned at her agony.

"Yell!" he shouted. "Yell! I like to hear you yell."

Again and again he drove the knife's point in her body and arms, but he never wounded her dangerously. With cruel care he took pains not to give a mortal thrust. He wished to prolong the suffering that delighted him.

It was an hour before a neighbor called a policeman, who broke down the barricade and grabbed Schimeyer just as he stood over his prostrate wife, knife uplifted, as if about to drive home the mortal wound.

Tonight the woman is hysterical, now weeping, now laughing, but her physician says she will recover.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

St. Louis and Lucania Make the Slowest Trip in Their Histories.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Westerly gales and head seas that frequently swept its forward turtle-back delayed the American liner St. Louis on its last voyage from Southampton, and it was at greatly reduced speed it cut its way through the storm-lashed waters. But it was nearly six hours ahead of the Cunarder Lucania, which passed the Sandy Hook lightship at 4:57 o'clock this morning on its way into port. Like the St. Louis, the Lucania had been swept by gales from the moment it poked its nose out of the Mersey. Both the St. Louis and the Lucania made the slowest trips in their histories. The latter was forty hours and fifty-six minutes behind its record time.

Schuett Is Held in $200 Bail.

Ludwig Schuett, the immigrant who attempted to shoot August Feigel, the German Consul-General, on Saturday, was held in $2,000 bail by a magistrate today. Schuett said he had not gone to the office to kill any one, but had taken the old pistol with him to protect himself in case he was attacked by people of his own nationality.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Bartholdi—W. C. Eakins.
Fifth Avenue—G. Roberts.
Gilsey—S. Kayser, W. H. Studebaker.
Grand—C. T. Burbridge, H. W. Andrew.
Holland—B. W. Dawley, H. De Loss, H. H. Kohlsaat, F. Cropper.
Imperial—E. A. Saiwestern, J. A. Davis, A. L. Stone, W. R. Dawson, F. P. Read.
Manhattan—G. S. Mackinzie, E. B. Kimball, G. J. Akers, I. S. Blackwelder.
Murray Hill—J. L. Holden, A. Martin, W. B. Jackson.
St. Denis—F. Beard, W. K. Ackerman.

SEEK TO ORGANIZE A DEBATE LEAGUE

Universities of Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with Northwestern, Are Favorably Disposed to Project.

If plans under discussion are carried out there will be organized in the near future a league of four of the largest universities of the West for the purpose of holding annual debates. The institutions to be included in this league are the University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Wisconsin. The matter has been broached to the authorities of all these institutions during the last week, and the subject has been most favorably received. Final arrangements will probably be made during the present week, provided the institutions can agree on the conditions of organization.

Prof. Trueblood of the Department of Elocution of the University of Michigan is pushing the new league. In his opinion some kind of a league should be formed, and the four large institutions above named seem to be the ones best adapted for the scheme. During the last week Prof. Trueblood has visited each of the four institutions proposed as the members of the new debating association, and in every college he has been most kindly received.

The proposition is made to have two preliminary debates each year, one between the University of Wisconsin and Northwestern University, and the other between the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago. The Michigan-Chicago debate would be held one year in Chicago and the next at Ann Arbor, while the Wisconsin-Northwestern debate would be held alternately in Madison and Chicago. The winners of the preliminaries would then contest for the championship of the league in a second debate, the finals always to be held in Chicago. Prizes would be awarded the three members of the winning team, according to the scheme proposed, these prizes of $100, $60, and $40 having already been guaranteed by Ferd W. Peck.

A unique feature of the new plan is the method proposed for the choice of questions and judges. This choice would be vested in a Graduate Board composed of three alumni of each institution who reside in Chicago. Each year, in the latter part of September, these alumni would meet and agree on two questions to be debated that year, one of these questions to be used by both groups of colleges in their preliminary debates, and the other in the final debate. The preliminary debates of the two groups are to be held in February and the final debate in the latter part of March or the first part of April. The judges would also be chosen by the Graduate Board of Chicago. Wrangling over subjects for debate and the picking of judges of contests would thus be done away with.

The chief difficulties in the way of immediate organization of the league lie in the fact that all of the institutions concerned have debates on hand for the present year and the new scheme would necessitate some rearrangement.

There is also considerable difference between the four universities in the matter of judgment as to what is involved in excellence of debate. These questions are to be settled before the formation of the league is assured.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER SUFFOCATED

Former Dies and the Latter Is Not Expected to Live.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Catharine Corbett, aged 70 years, was asphyxiated here today and Miss Mary Corbett, her daughter, lies unconscious and is not expected to live. Escaping fumes from a natural gas stove were the cause. It is believed to have been accidental.

TIGER SHIFTS HIS LAIR.

POOL-ROOM HARVEST ON AT ROBY AND COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

John Condon and "Sam" Dahl Will Hold Forth in the One Place, While James O'Leary Carries on Business at the Other—Big Triumvirate Is Expected to Enjoy a Monopoly of Suburban Gambling, Beginning Today—City Men Gnash Their Teeth.

The Chief of Police gave the gamblers a good drubbing Saturday, and thought he had killed the tiger, but the scenes will shift this morning and the animal will reappear in Roby and at Columbia Heights. John Condon will this afternoon reopen his Roby rooms, and James O'Leary of Stock-Yards fame comes again to his own at Columbia Heights.

Yesterday the poolroom gamblers jumped across the State line smiling and grateful, and the saloon men and restaurant keepers of that vicinity were naturally elated. The Council of Hammond, Ind., recently rescinded its order against pool selling, so no trouble is looked for from that source.

Near the intersection of the Roby and Grand Crossing electric car lines at Roby, Ind., is a large two-story building, the lower floor of which is occupied by a saloon and restaurant. The upper floor already is arranged for bookmaking and it is here that the gamblers will congregate. It costs only 10 cents to get there and as the wires are all up ready for business there will be no delay in furnishing the players with the full reports of the races.

Saloon Owned by O'Leary.

The saloon at Roby is owned by Jim O'Leary, who is to be busy himself over at Columbia Heights. O'Leary has the lease on the entire building in Roby and attempted to do business on his own account two weeks ago, when he ran afoul of the authorities of Hammond, Ind., and was compelled to close up after two days' betting. O'Leary is now in a stronger position, having John Condon and Sam Dahl back of him. The trio can command sufficient capital to make things merry. They will have a practical monopoly of the pool selling in the vicinity of Chicago.

This condition of affairs is a matter, not of joy, but of sorrow to the city gambling-house proprietors who went down before the furious Badenoch raid of Saturday. They declare that Condon's envy of urban "books" reaches the point where he applauds whenever their "places" within the city limits are shut up, because he counts on their loss being his gain. So there are sad ones as well as happy ones over the announcement of the brazen reopening in Roby.

Roby Is Convenient.

The gamblers seem to like Roby—some of them—because it is convenient to the city and so far removed from a critical neighborhood that no reasonable fear is entertained of a protest. Roby comes within the jurisdiction of the Hammond, Ind., authorities and is in reality a suburb of the latter town. But the Hammond officials demand to be consulted when enterprises of the bookmaking kind are started and that is what caused O'Leary to get in trouble two weeks ago. After his poolroom had been in operation one day Mayor Mott of Hammond heard of it and had a consultation with Chief of Police Malo of Hammond. As a result Malo told O'Leary he would have to close until further "orders."

This action of Chief Malo caused a fight in the City Council of Hammond, which resulted in an anti-gambling resolution being hung up indefinitely in the Committee on Law Supervision. The non-action of the Council is considered as favorable to the bookmakers, and consequently they feel satisfied there will be no interruption on this occasion.

Mayor of Hammond Talks.

"Yes, I have heard some talk of the gamblers transferring their operations to Roby," said Mayor Mott last evening, "but I know nothing definite. You see Roby is so far away from Hammond proper that our citizens really have little interest in what they do in that neighborhood. There does not seem to be any strong objection to a 'book,' though I cannot say what might be our action if the situation should become too acute."

The Chicago "bookies" say they are "sloughed." They are wearing longer faces than they have in months of variegated fortune. First, they lost almost all their money by the perverse success of favorites, against which they had given steady odds. Then Chief Badenoch's raid broke up their business just as luck was supposed to be on the verge of flying back to them. So they are "broke." Some of them will try Roby in an effort to recoup.

Tell of Heavy Losings.

Heavy losings were talked about yesterday at the usual resorts of the racing men. It was claimed that the bookmakers had lost sums varying from $2,000 up to nearly $20,000. Some were penniless long before the Police Department took action.

The observation of the police who conducted the raid sustains the grumbling in several respects. One of "Bud" White's sheets in their possession, showing his lost stake on a single race, amounted to $750, and he admitted he had other similar experiences.

Accordingly, the gamblers tie their faith this week to Roby, and the people wait to see what Mayor Mott will consider an "acute" stage.

TRY TO BOYCOTT CHICAGO GAMBLERS.

Milwaukee Sports Work the "Scare" Racket on George Hankins and His Allies.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Milwaukee gamblers are attempting to freeze out the Chicago gamblers who came here a short time ago and opened up a veritable Monte Carlo. The local gamblers have formed a league and last night a tip was sent out that the police were to raid all of the houses in the city.

All of the local houses had agreed to close and when the Chicago syndicate heard of it it closed up. The tip was false and the syndicate does not know whether or not to open up again tomorrow. George Hankins opened up a big house on Second street about two months ago and installed Harry Romaine as manager. It is also alleged that Sam Dahl, Sam Wagner, and other Chicago men are interested in this house. The place was fitted up in most elegant manner and offered every kind of a game which its customers demanded, from the buying of a pool on a horse race to $50 limit on faro.

They monopolized the business and excited the envy of the local gamblers, who resolved to freeze the "foreigners" out, if possible. The Chicago men bit at the false report circulated last night, and when the house closed fully 300 persons filed out of the place. It is believed that Hankins may stand pat and open his house tomorrow, but if he does and the local houses remain closed there will be trouble, as a complaint is sure to be lodged against the house. It is a deliberate attempt of the local gamblers to protect themselves by a sort of boycott from Chicago competition.

FLINT AND GLASS WORKERS MEET.

Movement on Foot to Consolidate Elwood Unions Under a Central Council.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Window Flint and Green Glass Workers' Union of the gas belt held a meeting here today, which was fairly well attended. A similar meeting will be held each month in some gas belt town in the interest of union labor. A movement is on foot to consolidate these unions under a central council. The next meeting will be at Swayzee, Ind.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—After a protracted discussion the State Federation of Labor tonight turned down the Socialists hard, refusing them admission by a vote of 66 to 42.

HARVEYITES RESOLVE FOR CURFEW.

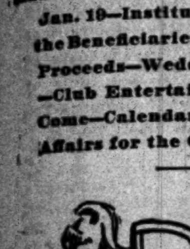
Frame a Request to the Mayor and Council to Enact a Law as Soon as Possible.

Churchgoers at Harvey omitted the usual Sunday evening worship last night and without respect to denomination gathered at the Congregational Church and adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor and Council to pass a curfew law at the earliest opportunity. Speeches were made by the Rev. J. F. Flood, Miss Mary Rushton, Prof. F. J. Miller, C. T. McKee, and the Rev. Frank Bremer.

SOCIETY'S AID TO ALMS.

DANCE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Event at the Auditorium on Jan. 19—Institutions Which Will Be the Beneficiaries—Bazaars and Their Proceeds—Weddings and Betrothals—Club Entertainments Past and to Come—Calendar of Important Social Affairs for the Coming Week.



PHILANTHROPIC German-Americans, as well as all others charitably disposed, will again be afforded an opportunity of contributing to the noble cause of charity, as well as aiding a most commendable organization in the distribution of funds. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, the German-American Charity Association will give its annual ball at the Auditorium. Last year more than $10,000 was received from that source, and there is every reason to believe the sum will be largely increased this year. Such institutions as the Altenheim, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, German Hospital, and Elizabeth Hospital are the beneficiaries of this ball.

A feature of the occasion will be the distribution to all participants of a souvenir, handsomely printed, and with an illuminated cover designed by Mr. Arthur Woltersdorf, the contents of which will include a comprehensive statement of the work accomplished by the association.

* * *

The series of informal subscription dances to be given at Bournique's will be opened on Friday evening, when the initial dance will take place. It has been the design of the managers to confine the members to the young people of the South and North Sides and the débutantes of this and the two preceding years will be fully represented among the young women who will grace the several functions. Mr. Lyman Bournique will lead the cotillon on Friday night. The patronesses are:

Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,
Mrs. R. B. Crouch,
Mrs. D. M. Cummings,
Mrs. F. W. Peck,
Mrs. D. K. Hill,
Mrs. W. H. Moorhouse,
Mrs. S. A. Lynde,
Mrs. C. D. Dana,
Mrs. D. C. Hamilton,
Mrs. George S. Willits,
Mrs. E. L. Brewster,
Mrs. J. K. Robinson,
Mrs. J. Winterbotham,
Mrs. W. B. Howard,
Mrs. G. H. Webster.

* * *

The annual bazaar of the Friendly Aid Society held at the residence of Mrs. John Blair Robertson, No. 4212 Drexel boulevard, on Dec. 2 and 3 proved a decided financial success, the net proceeds aggregating $575.

The annual holiday bazaar given by the Girls' Mutual Benefit club, No. 531 West Superior street, on Thursday and Friday last proved a gratifying success.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Ralph Hoyt Holmes of Sierra Bonita, Cal., formerly a resident of Chicago, to Miss Bessie Mathiot Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Marshall of Dayton, O., was celebrated on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Work of the Third Presbyterian Church of Dayton officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes will reside in California.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor F. Cannon to Mr. P. W. Moore was solemnized last Wednesday at the home of the bride.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Walker Hulbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hulbert, to Mr. George E. McFarland, of Davenport, Ia., will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at the home of the bride's parents, the Vermont Hotel, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Hulbert of the University of Chicago officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth I. Young, to Mr. George Palfry Shepard, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shepard. The wedding will take place in February.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Singer, No. 3650 Forest avenue, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding by entertaining a large family party. Music and dancing were agreeable features of the celebration.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Williams, No. 222 Forty-second place, entertained at a dinner on Friday evening, the guest of honor being Mr. Charles H. McDonald, choirmaster of Oakland M. E. Church.

* * *

Miss Florence I. Howleson, No. 3141 Groveland avenue, entertained the members of the Young People's Pleasure club on Thursday evening.

The Granado club gave the first reception and dance of the season on Friday evening, dancing being preceded by a short musical program.

The Century club was entertained on Friday evening by Miss Sands, No. 511 Jackson boulevard, assisted by Mrs. Henry E. Fiske. Dr. Edwin N. Lewis delivered the fourteenth annual lecture of the organization, taking as his theme "Style."

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Following is a calendar of important social events for the coming week:

Weddings—This evening at 7:30 o'clock, Miss Louise Gilbert to Mr. George McElrney, at residence of the bride's parents, No. 541 Dearborn avenue. Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Miss Leila Frances Ross to Mr. Robert Schuttler Hotz, at Third Presbyterian Church, followed by a reception at residence of the bride's mother, No. 428 Washington boulevard. Miss Christina Moore to Mr. Albert D. Palmer, at residence of bride's father, No. 428 North Central avenue, Austin. Miss Elizabeth Spooner to Mr. Frank R. Hall.

Receptions, luncheons, teas, dances—This evening, Mrs. J. P. Ross, No. 428 Washington boulevard, dinner-dance for her daughter, Miss Leila Ross and her bridemaids. Mrs. Cyrus D. Roys and Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, luncheon from 12 until 3 o'clock. Mrs. J. D. Hubbard, No. 36 Bellevue place, tea at 4 o'clock. Tuesday—The Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, annual ball at the Auditorium. Mrs. Richard S. Lyon and Mrs. Chester S. Blackman, reception and dance at Beek's Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue. Mrs. Dunlap Smith, No. 1924 Wellington avenue, a dinner. The Misses Baker, No. 3995 Ellis avenue, informal tea with a musical program at 4 o'clock. Wednesday—Mr. William A. Fuller, No. 2913 Michigan avenue, coming-out reception for his daughter, Miss Genevra Fuller. Mrs. Harold Howard, No. 472 Division street, a luncheon. Mrs. George B. Swift and Miss Grace Swift, No. 52 Loomis street, an "at home" from 3 until 6 o'clock. Young Women of Kenwood, leap-year german at Chicago Beach Hotel. Miss Virginia Inderrieden, No. 533 North State street, a luncheon. Knights Templar ball at Auditorium. Thursday—Miss Mary K. Bush, No. 8 Gordon terrace, a luncheon for Mrs. Carl Bullock. The Misses Isham, No. 1 Tower place, a dinner. Friday—Miss Otis and Miss Marguerite Otis, No. 4508 Lake avenue, a tea from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Clubs—This afternoon at 4 p. m.—Nikê club, lecture by Mrs. Frances Thompson McMullen. Tuesday—Princeton club of Chicago, a "smoker," at the University club; Loyale club, meeting at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Howe, No. 622 Washington boulevard; Club Français, a soirée at the residence of Mme. M. H. Knowles, No. 261 Warren avenue; Mattoon club, special meeting at the residence of Mrs. E. L. Wallwork, No. 426 Forty-second place, 2:30 p. m. Wednesday—Wildwood club, lecture on "American Poets," by Mrs. Mary H. Ford, at 12:30 o'clock. Thursday—Klio Association, a musicale in Commandery Hall, Masonic Temple, 1:30 p. m. Friday—Twentieth Century club, forty-seventh meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Greene, No. 1928 Calumet avenue; subscription dance at Bournique's.

Miscellaneous—Tuesday—Chicago Musical College, program of recitation and comment at Central Music Hall. Wednesday—South Side Branch of the Philanthropic Bureau of Catholic Women's National League, a bazaar at the residence of Mrs. J. U. Morgan, No. 3213 Wabash avenue. Thursday—Chicago Conservatory, reception and dramatic entertainment at Great Northern Theater, 2 p. m. Friday—Hotel del Prado guests, minstrel performance; Oak Park Orchestra, second annual concert at the First Congregational Church. Saturday—Society of Colonial Wars, meeting of general court at the Wellington Hotel, 2:30 p. m.

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The Manhattan Social and Athletic club is the name of a new organization composed of young business-men residing on the South Side. The club has taken rooms at No. 2625 Indiana avenue. The President is M. Bernstein.

* * *

Mr. Francis McNutt of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. Leander J. McCormick, and will remain in Chicago until after the holidays. Mr. McNutt has been in the United States diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation in Constantinople and Madrid.

CALVE AND MELBA TO SING TOGETHER.

First Joint Appearance of the Two Artists Will Occur Wednesday Evening—Musical Events in New York.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—"Lohengrin" in German will be sung at the Metropolitan Opera-House tomorrow night under Anton Seidl's direction. Mmes. Eames and Olitzka and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bispham, and De Vries will interpret the opera. The first joint appearance of Calvé and Melba will take place on Wednesday evening, when part of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung by Mme. Melba, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mlle. Calvé as Santuzza, follows. Other singers to appear that evening are Mmes. Belina and Bauermeister and MM. Campanari, Ceppi, Cremonini, and Ancona.

On Friday night "Les Huguenots," with Mmes. Melba, Litvinne, Mantelli, and Bauermeister, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Ancona, and Bars, will be sung, and at the Saturday matinée Mlle. Calvé and Mme. Eames will appear in "Carmen," with MM. Salignac, Lassalle, Bars, De Vries, and Castelmary. At the Wednesday matinée "Don Giovanni" will be repeated with Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, and Engle, and MM. La Salle, Cremonini, Bispham, and Edouard de Reszke. On Saturday night "Faust" will be sung by Mmes. Litvinne, Mantelli, and Bauermeister and MM. Cogny, Plançon, and Ancona.

The fourth Sunday night concert took place this evening at the Metropolitan Opera-House, and the soloists were Mlle. Calvé and MM. Adamowski, Cremonini, and Ancona.

Mlle. Calvé will also be one of the soloists at the fourth Metropolitan musicale to be given on Tuesday afternoon at the Waldorf. The other soloists are Mme. Theo, who will reappear after an absence of two years from New York, and MM. De Gorgoza, Beigle, and Listman. Maurice Lefevre, a French lecturer on the musical literature of his country, will deliver a talk on this subject, and it will be illustrated by the songs of Mlle. Calvé and Mme. Theo.

The first concert of the Musical Art Society will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at Carnegie Music Hall. The following program will be rendered:

PART I.

"Missa Papae Marcelli"..............Palestrina

PART II.

Concerto No. 6..............J. S. Bach
(For violas, violas da gamba, violoncello, bass.)

PART III.

Two Christmas songs:
(a) "Silent Night," "Old German Folk-song"..............
(b) "Adoration of The Magi"..............Cornelius
"To the Tempest"..............Cornelius
"In Autumn"..............Brahms
"Cherry Ripe"..............Leopold Damrosch

The mass by Palestrina is the most famous composition and is the most beautiful representation of his style.

One of the most perfect of philharmonic concerts was given on Friday afternoon and again last evening. Dvorak's splendid specimen of modern music, the overture called "Husitska," led off upon the gorgeous musical pathway. It corruscates with peculiar ornate figures and shines with brilliant instrumentation. Then came something real, something human, full of health and truth, Bach's Suite No. 2, in B minor, for strings and flute, exquisitely played, too, in Mr. Seidl and all his men apparently taking the most loving pains to bring out every dainty detail with care. Next followed Wagner's melodious duet from the first act of the "Flying Dutchman," Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio and Mr. David Bispham, a rendering in which nothing was wanting to reveal every beauty and meaning of the score. The concert ended with a finished rendering of Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony."

Negotiations are in progress by which Anton Seidl will probably go to London this spring to direct the Wagner performances to be given in German at Covent Garden. It is many years since Mr. Seidl directed an orchestra in London, and the great conductor is revolving the matter well before signing any contracts. Under no conditions, however, will his work abroad interfere with his plans here.

FREE ENTERTAINMENT TO BOHEMIANS.

New Move to Keep Young Men and Boys Away from Saloons and Places of Low Resort.

Bohemian turners gave a free public entertainment to Bohemians yesterday afternoon at Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue in the Pizensky Sokol Hall. No tickets were needed for admission, but the use of the Bohemian language was used as a password.

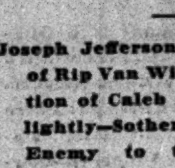
The entertainment consisted, aside from gymnastic feats by various Bohemian turner associations, of musical and vocal solos, stereopticon views of Bohemia, addresses, and declamations.

This is a new move made by Bohemians to elevate the Bohemian youth. Its purpose is to give the Bohemians who are not well off free entertainment and keep them away from saloons and amusement places of low character.

GOOD BILLS FOR A WEEK.

GAP FROM THE MAPLESON FAILURE IS AMPLY COMPENSATED.

Joseph Jefferson Will Vary the Role of Rip Van Winkle by the Personation of Caleb Plummer and Mr. Golightly—Sothern Is to Appear in "An Enemy to the King"—Georgia Cayvan at the Great Northern—Attractions Offered Elsewhere.



THE gap made in the Columbia bookings by the failure of Col. Mapleson is offset by way of compensation in the fact that theatergoers will see more of interest in the next seven days at the down-town houses than it has yet been their fortune to witness in one week of the present season.

Mr. Jefferson is still here, and he will vary his bill by appearing tonight, tomorrow, and Wednesday in "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Cricket on the Hearth," while the extra Wednesday matinée and the rest of the week will be devoted to "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson is known here both as Caleb Plummer and as Mr. Golightly, but his art is always new.

The interesting event tonight will be Mr. Sothern's production of "An Enemy to the King," at Hooley's. Since he appeared in "The Prisoner of Zenda" Mr. Sothern has reaped a wide popularity, but it is pleasing, nevertheless, to see that the prices for seats are not to be raised, as they were upon his last visit to Chicago. "An Enemy to the King" is, from all accounts, an excellent play, but the bloom has been brushed off the romantic craze since "The Prisoner of Zenda" first became popular, and when Mr. Jefferson plays at the regular prices it would hardly befit a young aspirant to fame like Mr. Sothern to put himself upon a higher level. He is only a year over 30, and devoted to his profession, so that there is every reason to believe he will eclipse the success of his famous father. In the meantime, it is well that he does not rely entirely upon his own merits, as is the case with too many star actors. He has a first-rate leading man in Rowland Buckstone, whose friendship for the young Sothern recalls the old relations between the elder Buckstone and the original "Lord Dundreary."

There will be novelty and to spare at the Great Northern, where Miss Georgia Cayvan and her company have three new plays in preparation, and one, "Vanity Fair," which has not been played in Chicago, but which gave Mrs. John Wood an opportunity for scoring a success in London some time ago. "Goblin Castle," by Miss Elizabeth Bisland, is on the bills for tonight. It was excellently received on the one occasion on which it was tried in Toledo, and if it succeeds here it will be due to the perception of Miss Cayvan herself, who first saw the possibilities of the Irish comedy, and who has a particular affection for it in that it was written partly at her own bedside when she was suffering from a severe illness. "Goblin Castle" will be followed by a one-act comedietta, in which Miss Cayvan appears as a boy.

At the Grand Opera-House Roland Reed opens his engagement with "The Wrong Mr. Wright." Mr. Reed's play is a clever comedy, and with a good piece and good support he ought to score a success.

At Hopkins' South Side Theater "Sin and Sorrow," a play founded upon Reade's novel, "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," was produced yesterday. The vaudeville portion of the entertainment was supplied by the Transoceanic Star Specialty company, in which Carroll Johnson and the Nawns took the chief part. At the West Side House the bill for this week is filled with a sensational comedy entitled "A Barrel of Money," with Carrie Lamont in the chief rôle.

The program at the Schiller contains the names of Wepers, Grant, and Norton, the Deltorellies, and the famous lightning change artist, Biondi. The young dancers, May and Flo Hengler, will also appear during the week.

The Haymarket bill includes Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller, the "American Macs," and Frank Latona.

At the Olympic John Kernell heads the list, and at the Chicago Opera-House Miss Johnstone Bennett will be the chief attraction. The Imperial has the four Cherry sisters; at the Alhambra "Trilby" makes her final appearance in Chicago this week. The attraction at the Academy of Music is Gus Heege's play, "A Yenuine Yentleman."

The Gaiety is doing prosperous work with "La Fille de Madame Angot."

At Kohl & Middleton's and at Sam T. Jack's the usual form of entertainment is provided for the public.

BROOKE'S BAND AT THE COLUMBIA.

Miss Losey and the Linden Quartet Add to a Good Program.

Brooke's Chicago Marine Band was heard again yesterday, and in a program that proved one of the most popular yet given in the Columbia Theater series. The soloist was Miss Fanny Losey, violin, who gave a Vieuxtemps' "Romance" and the "Jota Aragonesa" of Sarasate.

The Linden Quartet also assisted.

CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC.

First of a Series Inaugurated at the Gaiety Theater.

An auspicious opening concert by the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Gustav Lüders, took place at the Gaiety Theater yesterday afternoon. The audience, although not large, was exceedingly enthusiastic.

Forty men, comprising the new organization, were assisted yesterday by Miss Louise Willis, soprano, and Master Witter J. Peabody as soloists.

Miss Willis, who possesses a sweet voice and one of promise, sang a love song by Mr. Lüders, and gave, in addition, a double encore.

Young Peabody, who has met with success in Boston and elsewhere, is a native of Detroit. His reception in Chicago has been favorable.

The Gaiety Theater Sunday afternoon concerts are projected as a permanent feature.

DANIEL FROHMAN'S NEW COMEDY.

"The Late Mr. Castello" to Be Presented in New York Tonight.

Tonight Daniel Frohman will present for the first time a new comedy by Sydney Grundy at the Lyceum Theater, New York, entitled "The Late Mr. Castello."

This play Mr. Frohman presents in order to give his new leading lady, Mary Mannering, an opportunity to shine as a comedienne.

The next play to follow "The Late Mr. Castello" at the Lyceum is a comedy of the eighteenth century by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled "The First Gentleman of Europe." These plays will be seen here next summer.

In the impending play Felix Morris, the comedian, will make his first appearance with the Lyceum company.

For Tonight.

The Great Northern—"Goblin Castle."
McVicker's—"The Cricket on the Hearth," "Lend Me Five Shillings."
Hooley's—"An Enemy to the King."
Grand Opera-House—"The Wrong Mr. Wright."
Hopkins' South Side—Vaudeville.
Hopkins' West Side—"A Barrel of Money."
The Schiller—Vaudeville.
The Haymarket—Vaudeville.
The Olympic—Vaudeville.
The Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Alhambra—"Trilby."
Imperial—Vaudeville.
The Academy of Music—"A Yenuine Yentleman."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
The Gaiety—"La Fille de Madame Angot."

PRINCETON MUSICAL CLUB FOR 1896.

Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Will Start on Their Christmas Trip Dec. 21.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Princeton University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs will start on their annual Christmas trip on Dec. 21. This year the clubs will make a twelve-day tour through the West, giving eleven concerts in all, and completing one of the longest trips ever taken by a college glee club. The men will travel by special train and will be royally entertained by the Alumni Associations in the different cities. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will entertain the clubs at Washington and she will also permit her name to be used as a patroness for the Washington concert.

The clubs have been practicing since the early part of October and they have now reached a musical standard far above that of the ordinary college glee club. The Mandolin club is especially good. Among the pieces they are playing is the "Orange and Black March," which was played by Sousa at Manhattan Beach last summer.

Concerts will be given at Baltimore on Dec. 21; Washington, 22; Pittsburg, 23; Fort Wayne, Ind., 24; Chicago, 25; Rockford, Ill., 26; Peoria, Ill., 28; Davenport, Ia., 29; Des Moines, Ia., 30; St. Louis, 31; and Louisville, Jan. 1.

The personnel of the clubs is as follows: Glee club, L. H. Miller, '97, Roselle, N. J., leader; J. P. Williamson, Sem., Fargo, N. D.; C. I. Taylor, '97, Waterbury, Conn.; W. A. Cleland, '99; Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Richardson, '99, Geneva, N. Y.; H. R. Lathrope, '00, Harrisburg, Pa.; F. B. McNish, '97, Cambridge, N. Y.; A. M. Stewart, '98, Indiana, Pa.; H. C. Foster, 98, New York City; R. C. Thomas, '98, Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Hayden, '99, Evanston, Ill.; W. H. Andrus, '97, Williamsport, Pa.; Seward Erdman, '97, Morristown, N. J.; J. W. Churchman, '98, Burlington, N. J.; D. S. Harding, '99, Evanston, Ill.; G. J. Geer, '97, Summit, N. J.; C. G. Cowell, '98, East Orange, N. J.; H. P. Smith, '98, Nyack, N. Y.; A. Pomeroy, '99, Cleveland, O.

Banjo club—C. A. George, '97, New York City, leader; Seldon Spencer, '97, St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Wells, '98, Galveston, Tex.; E. Wyckoff, '98, Hightstown, N. J.; W. S. Roe, '99, Newark, N. J.; B. Heald, '00, Washington, D. C.; L. Knapp, '98, St. Louis, Mo.; T. F. Westcott, '00, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Caldwell, '98, Titusville, Pa.; R. C. Thomas, '98, Baltimore, Md.; H. E. Mattison, '97, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. B. Smyth, '97, Charleston, S. C.; E. C. Heald, 98, Washington, D. C.; C. T. Westcott, '98, Chestertown, Md.; H. S. Paine, '98, New York City.

Mandolin club—L. B. Terry, '97, Randolph, N. Y., leader; B. R. Miller, '97, Germantown, Pa.; J. B. De Coursey, '97, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. B. Andrews, '98, Zanesville, O.; C. L. McCoy, '98, Peoria, Ill.; F. F. Powell, '98, Cincinnati, O.; W. I. Martin, '00, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Banks, '00, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Roe, '99, Newark, N. J.; A. Pomeroy, '99, Cleveland, O.; E. Moore, '97, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. A. Fletcher, '00, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LAST STRAW.

We have boiled the hydrant water,
We have sterilized the milk;
We have strained the prowling microbe
Through the finest kind of silk;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device,
And at last the doctor tells us
That we've got to boil the ice.

—Buffalo Medical Journal.

NORDICA FINDS A TENOR.

FRANTZ PROSCHOWSKY THE POSSESSOR OF THE RARE VOICE.

He Is a Dane and a Miniature Artist, with an Ambition for the Operatic Stage—The Great Singer Accords Him a Hearing, Much Praise, and Some Good Advice—He Comes to Her as a Baritone, but Is Undeceived—Resembles Jean De Reszke.

MME. NORDICA discovered a tenor yesterday. "His voice is a great one," she said. "It is a long time since I have heard one equal to it." The fortunate possessor is Frantz Proschowsky, a Dane by birth, Polish by descent, and for the major part of his twenty-five years a resident of Chicago. In appearance he bears a remarkable resemblance to Jean de Reszke, although somewhat taller. He is a painter, and especially an adept in miniature portrait work, but his desire has been the operatic stage. Yesterday afternoon may be the beginning of a realization of his hopes.

Mme. Nordica, although she is averse to listening to aspirants in general, made an appointment to hear Mr. Proschowsky before her departure to St. Paul. He came to her as a baritone. Before he had sung six bars she exclaimed:

"You are a tenor."

Then the interesting part of the situation began. Pulling off her gloves the singer seated herself at the piano, oblivious to everything but the voice she was testing.

Nordica as a Discoverer.

Mme. Nordica would strike a chord on the instrument and run up the scale with the tenor. When the tone was not placed to suit her she would jump up, and, standing in front of him, give the illustration again and again. No amount of mistakes or failures aroused the slightest impatience. She would only say "You can do it. Listen to me."

In getting a high B the tenor failed to concentrate his power by bringing the head and chest nearer. Catching his face she brought it into position and the tone was what she desired.

Taking him in front of a mirror Mme. Nordica again went through the routine. Her fur cloak slipped first to one shoulder and then to the floor. Nothing was regarded but the voice she had found. Animated with the discovery, she acted a little scene for his benefit.

Nordica Gives Advice.

"You will go home," said Mme. Nordica, "and you will try the tone and it will sound—so."

Then followed all the unsuccessful and faulty attempts that could be imagined, a few more, indeed.

"Then you will say, 'She told me I was a tenor, but I am not.' Then you will use your mind a bit more. You will do these things I have explained and you will succeed. Take that Dio Possente home and burn it up. It is nothing for you. It would not be more ridiculous if I should sing 'Nobil Signor.' Study. In two years you will be ready for the stage. Tenors are rare, and you are a tenor. I hear it even when you speak. You should thank God that you have such a voice."

Whether Mr. Proschowsky will be able to bring his voice to a hearing in opera is exceedingly uncertain. Mme. Nordica mentions his tenor as a great voice, but Mr. Proschowsky is poor. His parents came to this country many years ago from Denmark, to which land they went as political refugees from Poland, which has given the De Reszkes, Paderewski, and so many noted artists to the world. Mr. Proschowsky has one sister, a pianist of successful attainments, married and living in Nice.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S WEDDING IS OFF.

Colored Man Supposed to Be the Prospective Groom Is Believed to Be Back in Dixie.

The Rev. James Reeves, ex-assistant pastor of the colored Baptist Church at Wentworth avenue and Chestnut street, and who, according to report, was to have been wedded yesterday morning at the home of a mutual friend in Englewood to Lillian Russell, a 15-year-old white girl, was not married after all, and the residents of Sixty-first street have settled down, satisfied that Reeves has abandoned his supposed intention.

It was supposed by Agent Sylvester of the Humane Society that Reeves, after having been placed on a train with a ticket for his home in the South, had returned to Englewood. An investigation yesterday, however, convinced Agent Sylvester that the ex-assistant pastor had actually left the city.

The young girl, who had been induced to leave the Y. W. C. A., was located too by the agent at the home of friends, who promised that the girl would be looked after. Satisfied with the result of his search, Mr. Sylvester allowed the girl to remain with her friends.

Shakspeare's Women.

Of all Shakspeare's women, Imogen (says Hazlitt) is perhaps the most tender and the most artless.

AMONG THE NEW YORK PLAYHOUSES.

Beerbohm Tree to Appear as Svengali at the Knickerbocker—Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—With two fascinating French artists at music halls Beerbohm Tree's Svengali at the Knickerbocker, Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal" at Daly's, a new bill by the Lyceum company, Richard Mansfield in a new production, and a new comedy at the Bijou theatergoers who want to see something new every night will be able to get along nicely this week.

At the Lyceum "The Late Mr. Castello," a farcical comedy by Grundy, will be acted for the first time tomorrow in America by D. Frohman's stock company. It was a London production of last year and a jolly success there. Its pivotal figure is a young and roguish widow who has an important mother, and both are concerned in stock speculation as well as in affairs of the heart. The composition is said to be witty, caustic, and epigrammatic. It will introduce Mary Mannering in a strong comedy rôle and Felix Morris will make his first appearance as a member of the Lyceum company in the character of an elderly beau. Miss Mannering as Mrs. Castello is a shy but artful and coquettish widow, who has baffled the arts of many marriageable young men who sought to win her. But to a new suitor, Capt. Trefusis, James K. Hackett, though he is frequently vanquished in his efforts to make her fall in love with him, she is compelled ultimately to capitulate. The story treats of three pairs of lovers. In the same bill is "The Wife of Willoughby," an emotional drama in one act.

H. Beerbohm Tree's Svengali, which was much admired by the Londoners, will be seen this week at the Knickerbocker Theater, where this revival of "Trilby" will doubtless hold its own with any of the new productions. Besides Tree as the hypnotist, Kate Rorke appears in the guise of Du Maurier's entrancing and entranced model and Lionel Brough as the Laird. The stage version of the novel used by Mr. Tree differs in some respects from the one by Paul Potter seen in this country. Gerald du Maurier, a son of the author, will appear in the character of Zou-Zou.

Richard Mansfield, who has several times postponed the first New York production of his new play, "Castle Sombras," positively announces it for Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evening and Saturday matinée. Mr. Mansfield's other plays at the Garden Theater this week will be "A Parisian Romance" tomorrow night, "Prince Karl" Tuesday night, "Beau Brummel" Thursday afternoon, and "Richard III." Thursday night. Mr. Mansfield's present engagement is drawing well.

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot," a farce by Louis de Lange and Edward Arthur, will be produced at the Bijou Wednesday night. It makes use of the old theme of a married man's escapades in the absence of his wife, but the action is said to be ingeniously novel. Among the unusual personages is a half-civilized Indian figure as a guest at a New York hotel. W. H. Thompson has an important part in the piece.

Ada Rehan will stand out again as Lady Teazle in a reproduction of "The School for Scandal" at Daly's. The rôle is one in which she has already distinguished herself, and for which the admiration is artistically justifiable. The cast is much the same as before. The old comedy is to be given on alternate nights with "The Geisha," which still refuses to yield the Daly stage more than half the time.

A second week of "The Rogue's Comedy" at Wallack's will further demonstrate the abilities of E. S. Willard as a delineator of character and Henry Arthur Jones as a playwright. The fraudulent clairvoyant in this piece, as enacted by Mr. Willard, is a curiously absorbing and diverting rogue, and his comedy of humbug in London social life is interesting.

Fanny Davenport gives "Cleopatra" and "La Tosca" in the last week of her stay at the American.

Women are conspicuous in this week's vaudeville lists. Yvette Guilbert begins at Koster & Bial's tomorrow night her second visit to this country.

THREE LILLIPUTIANS LODGED IN JAIL

Adolph Phillips Has Them and Their Manager Arrested in Boston for Alleged Breach of Contract.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—When the Lilliputians, who played at the Tremont Theater last week in "The Merry Tramps," departed for Hartford this afternoon they left three of their number locked up in the Charles Street Jail. They had been arrested Saturday afternoon by officers of the Sheriff and held to answer to a suit for damages instituted by Adolph Phillips, the New York playwright.

Mr. Phillips sued for the modest little sum of $38,000, declaring that two years ago the three little folks had signed a six months' contract with him to play under his direction. According to his claim they did not keep their contract, hence the suit. Because Manager Carl Rosenfeld of the Lilliputians could not put up $38,000 worth of security and because the little folks were themselves powerless to furnish the necessary security they had to go to jail.

"How could I get that much security in Boston at a day's notice?" said Mr. Rosenfeld. "I don't know a single man in Boston that I could go to for aid. Neither could I in New York at such short notice. There is no help for me this side of Germany. I have cabled for $10,000. It will be here tomorrow. Perhaps we can fix the thing all right then." The prisoners are Frank Ebert, Adolph Zink, and Max Walter.

The Lilliputian trio got bail tonight.

A CORRECTION.

"I should have brung my umbrella," remarked Mrs. Livewayte, a member of the Chicago Literary Society.

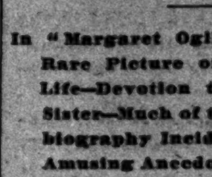
"Brung?" asked Mrs. Laker, in a gentle, corrective tone.

"How stupid of me! Of course, I meant 'brang.'"—Harlem Life.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

TENDER TRIBUTE OF THE NOVELIST BARRIE TO HIS MOTHER.

In "Margaret Ogilvy" He Draws a Rare Picture of Scotch Domestic Life—Devotion to His Mother and Sister—Much of the Novelist's Autobiography Incidentally Revealed—Amusing Anecdotes of His Literary Beginnings.



J. M. Barrie.

IT is a peculiarly gentle and manly tribute to his mother that Mr. Barrie has written in "Margaret Ogilvy" (Scribners). And as his mother has been the heroine of all his novels and the inspirer of all his literary work one gets incidentally a most interesting revelation of the author himself, his experiences and his methods.

On the day when the author-to-be was born there were also added to the Barrie household six hair-bottomed chairs. Mr. Barrie leaves one in some doubt as to which was the most important arrival, though his judgment seems to lean toward the chairs, as they did not show the wear of the years while he did. In a few lines he reveals the struggles and self-denials that those chairs meant to his mother, and in this characteristic mingling of humor and pathos he runs on until we have the portraits of a lovable and beloved mother and of the remarkably devoted son whose sweetheart and guiding star she was.

The story of how his mother—her maiden name was Margaret Ogilvy and he often called her that as a pet name—got her soft face and chastened timid lips is beautiful. "For when you looked into my mother's eyes you knew, as if he had told you, why God sent her into the world—it was to open the minds of all who looked to beautiful thoughts. And that is the beginning and end of literature. Those eyes were never more my guide than when I helped to put her to earth, not whimpering because my mother had been taken away after seventy-six glorious years of life, but exulting in her, even at the grave."

It was the sudden death of an older son that tempered the mother's merry laugh and made her the woman James knew. "That is how she got her soft face and her pathetic ways and her large charity, and why other mothers ran to her when they had lost a child. 'Dinna greet, poor Janet,' she would say to them, and they would answer, 'Ah, Margaret, but you're greeting yoursel'.'"

It was on that terrible day, when the mother lay crushed under her weight of sorrow, that little James undertook the life work of reminding her that "she still had another boy." "As he came into the darkened room he heard a listless voice that had never been listless before say, "Is that you?" The tone hurt the child. He thought it was the dead boy she was speaking to, and he said in a little lonely voice, "No, it's no him, it's just me." "Then I heard a cry and my mother turned in bed, and though it was dark I knew she was holding out her arms."

Mr. Barrie thinks, perhaps, it was his constant anxiety to brighten the loved face that put a tremor into his jokes. Certainly the tremor is there to this day in a way that no other living writer can equal. He kept a record of his mother's laughs on a piece of paper, a stroke for each, and proudly showed them to the doctor each morning. Once the doctor told him to show the paper to his mother, and he was rewarded by being able to add two more strokes, for, "though it was really one laugh with a tear in the middle, I counted it as two."

"Nothing that happens after we are 12 matters much," says Mr. Barrie. All this was before he was 12, and before he had retired to the garret to write his first romance about the girl who sold watercress. Later, when he was in the university, and wrote a three-volume novel, and sent it to a publisher, that malignant individual sent back word that he would print it—for £100. "However, that was not the important point (I had sixpence); where he stabbed us both was in writing that he considered me a 'clever lady.' I replied stiffly that I was a gentleman, and since then I have kept that manuscript concealed."

After he had overcome his mother's dread of London and when she had become his chief encourager in literary work, he finally went to the great city. London, which his mother never saw, "was to her a monster that licked up country youths as they stepped from the train; there were the garrets in which they sat abject, and the park seats where they passed the night. Those park seats were the monster's glaring eyes to her, and as I go by them now she is nearer to me than when I am in any other part of London. I dare say that when night comes this Hyde Park which is so gay by day is haunted by the ghosts of many mothers, who run, wild-eyed, from seat to seat, looking for their sons."

Mr. Barrie has many kind words for the newspaper:

"The wench I should have been courting now was journalism, that grisette of literature who has a smile and a hand for all beginners, welcoming them at the threshold, teaching them so much that is worth knowing, introducing them to the other lady whom they have worshiped from afar, showing them even how to woo her, and then bidding them a bright godspeed—he were an ingrate who, having had her joyous companionship, no longer flings her a kiss as they pass. But though she bears no ill will when she is jilted, you must serve faithfully while you are hers, and you must seek her out and make much of her, and, until you can rely on her good nature (note this), not a word about the other lady."

The deeply uninteresting subjects that the would-be author first chose for his attempts are amusing. There is one of these that still menaces him. "Queen Mary seems to have been luring me to my undoing ever since I saw Holyrood, and I have a horrid fear that I may write that novel yet." Mr. Barrie also tells this on himself with gusto: "A devout lady to whom some friend had presented one of my books used to say when asked how she was getting on with it: 'Sal, it's dreary, weary, uphill work, but I've wrastled through with tougher jobs in my time, and, please God, I'll wrastle through with this one.'"

All the time the son was writing his newspaper articles in London the mother was reading them with an "uplifted" feeling and also with a lurking fear that each would be the last—that the boy would run dry of subjects to write about. Neither had the remotest idea that something interesting might be written about the author's native place, Kirriemuir. When at last Mr. Barrie accidentally made the discovery he says: "A boy who had found that a knife had been put into his pocket in the night could not have been more surprised." And the way his mother looked upon this new departure is amusingly told.

"She wanted to know by return post whether I was paid for these articles just as I was paid for real articles; when she heard that I was paid better she laughed again and had them out of the bandbox for rereading, and it cannot be denied that she thought the London editor a fine fellow but slightly soft."

The latter half of the book is not as interesting as the beginning, but the whole is permeated with a beautiful spirit of loyalty and love for the writer's mother and sister—the two who were both laid in one grave one day not many years ago. It is a sweet revelation of Scotch home life that Mr. Barrie has given us, and its spirit harmonizes well with the tenderer sentiments of the Christmastide.

Literary Notes.

The édition de luxe (150 sets) of the Thistle Edition of Mr. Barrie's works was sold out before the books were bound. A large edition has also been sold in England.

"In Primitive Buddhism," Elizabeth A. Reed, M. A. (Scott, Foresman & Co.), sets forth in a manner comprehensive and succinct the teachings of the early followers of Gautama, drawing them in all cases from the writings of his followers themselves. It makes an excellent handbook.

"Good Cheer for a Year," selections from the writings of the Rt.-Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., by W. M. L. Jay, is one of the best year books of the season. It will be welcome to the many admirers of the great-hearted pulpit orator who feel that it is too soon to let his commanding figure pass into the shadow of forgetfulness. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"English Secularism" is the title of a little reprint issued by the Open Court from articles which originally appeared in that periodical. George Holyoake, the author, speaks with authority as the leader of that phase of modern scientific thought in England, a school which finds its closest analogue in this country among the ethical culture societies.

Have you smoked the Liberty Bell 5c cigar? If not, you have missed a treat.

SOME WORK THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE WILL EXHIBIT TOMORROW IN THE ART INSTITUTE.

Tomorrow evening an exhibition of the work of the members of the Art Students' League will be thrown open to the public at the Art Institute.

Teachers in the institute, the members of their classes, who have work on exhibition, others who are only beginners, with their friends and relatives, will make up the larger portion of the crowd that will throng the galleries. There will be present also a goodly number of persons interested in a general way in the development of the æsthetic interests of the city, curious to see what progress has been made by various students, either in artistic conception or in execution.

The opening will partake in part of the nature of a reception.

Committees chosen from among the members of the league have had charge of the preparations for the event, and will be on hand to see that everything passes off smoothly.

While the younger students of art are showing their places in the exhibition, they will have the sympathetic presence of a large number of older artists, who will be located near them, members of the Western Society of Artists having an exhibition in an adjoining gallery which they will open on Tuesday evening.

In the exhibition of the league will be examples of the various classes of work done by the art students since the last exhibition about a year ago. Landscapes in oil colors will predominate, but there will be flower studies as well, and work in black and white, crayon, wash drawings, pen and ink sketches, and a few compositions in plaster.

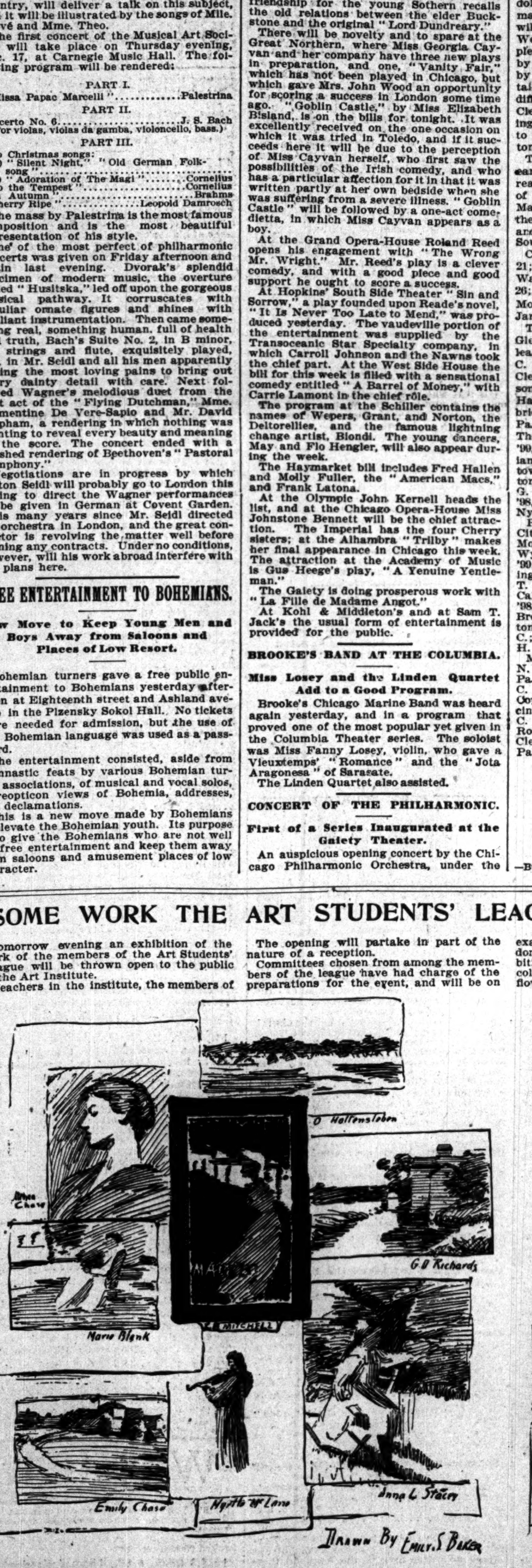
The collection, consisting of 270 pieces, has been selected by a jury consisting of John H. Vanderpoel, Pauline Dohn, Frederick Freer, Caroline D. Wade, and Lorado Taft.

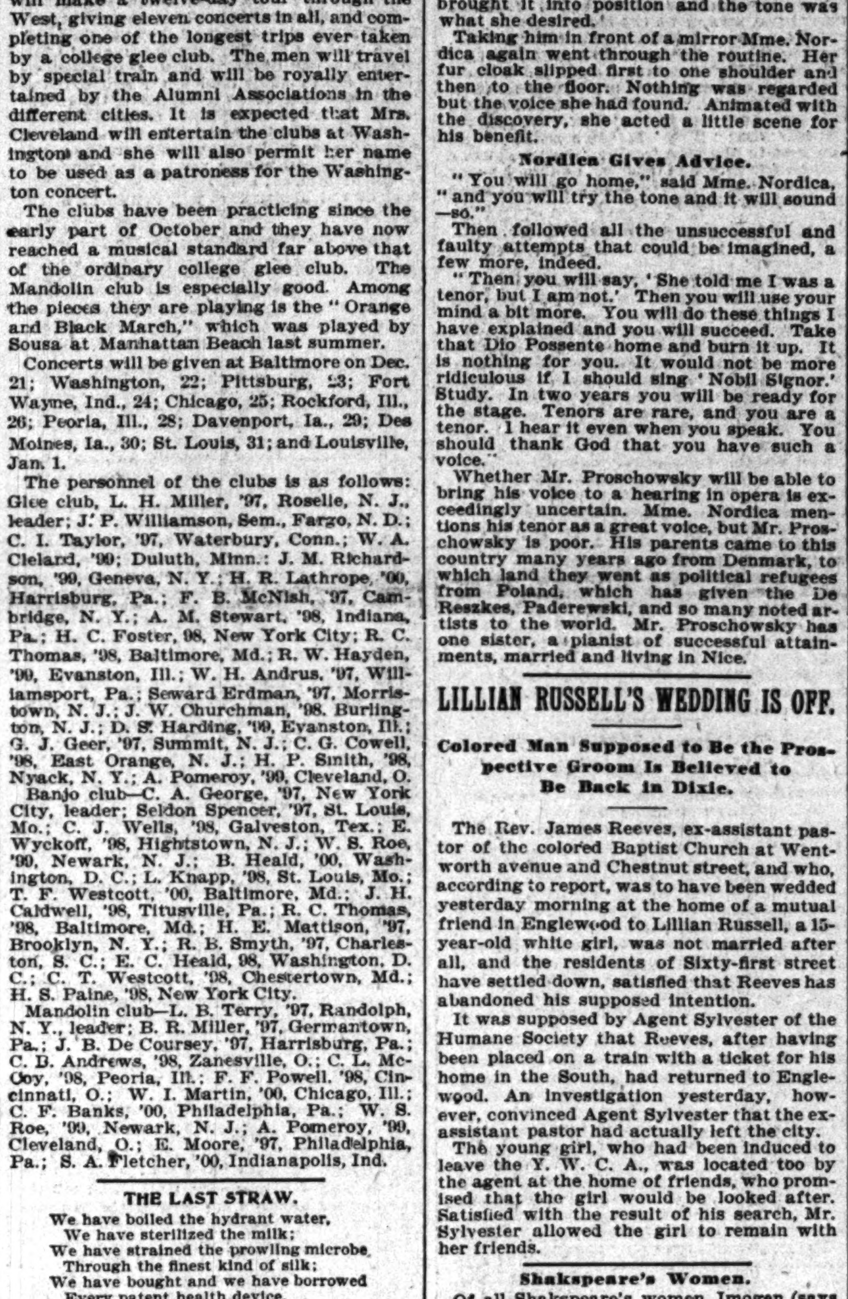
The present officers of the Art Students' League are:

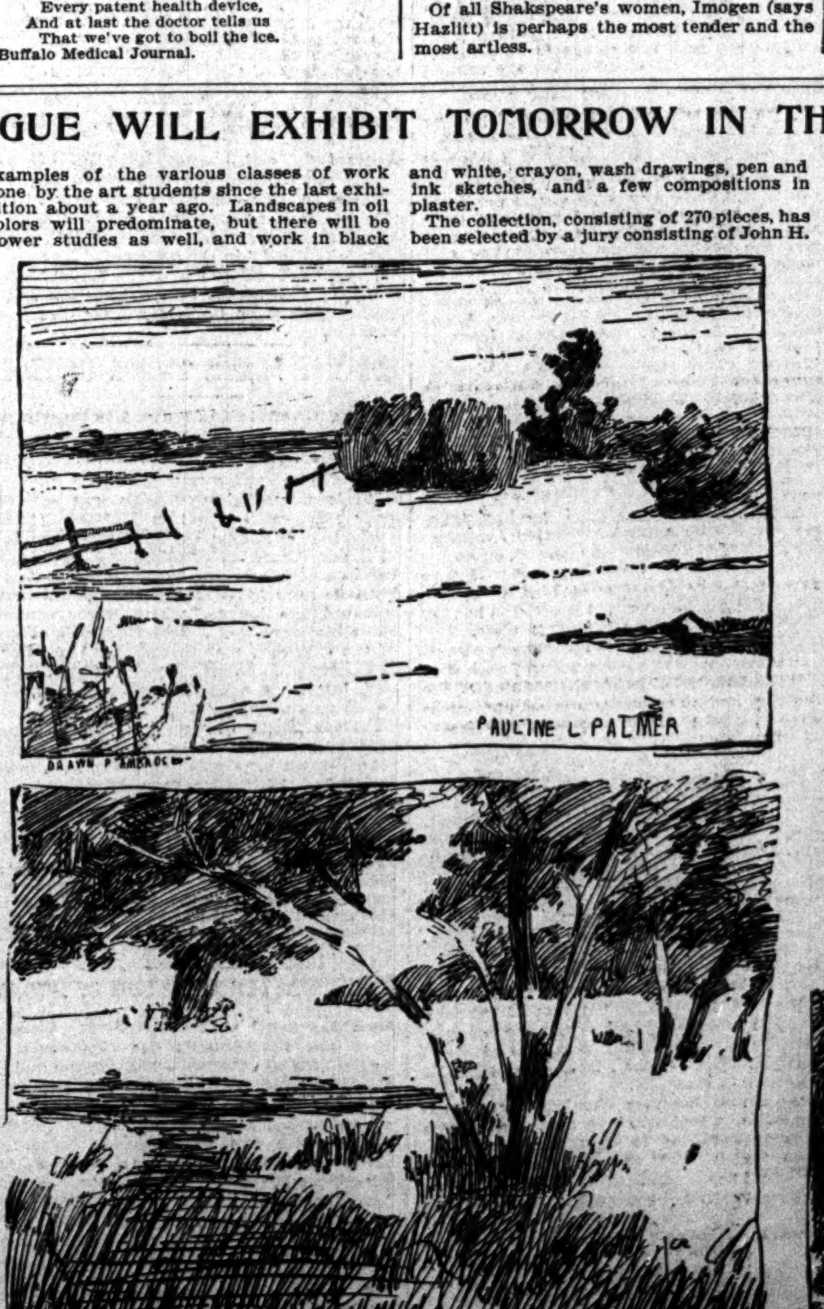
President—Pauline L. Palmer.
Vice-President—Maud M. Tilt.
Secretary—Emily Chase.
Treasurer—Anna L. Stacey.

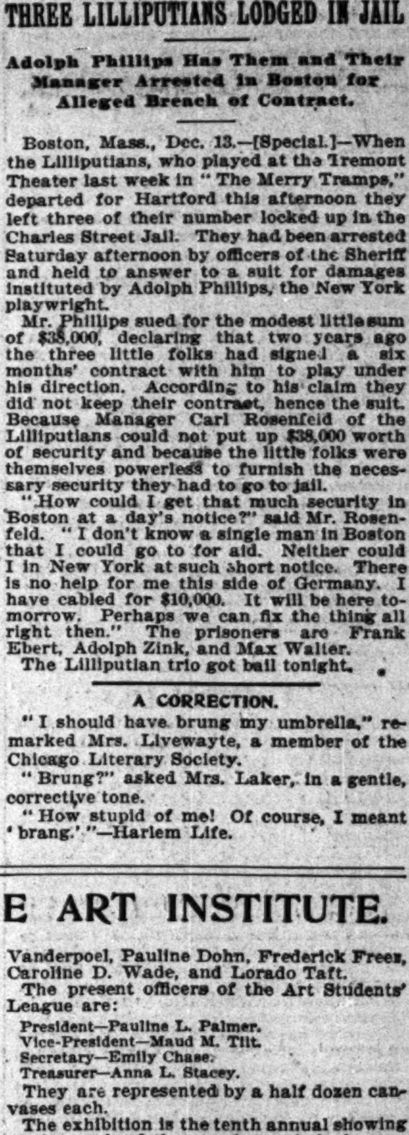
They are represented by a half dozen canvases each.

The exhibition is the tenth annual showing of the work of the members of the league. It is expected it will be more interesting than any of its predecessors. The date originally was set for this evening, but the latest announcement is that the opening will take place tomorrow evening.









DAY IS RED WITH CRIME.

ROBBERS AND THUGS MAKE A LONG SABBATH DEATH LIST.

William Jahn Shot and Killed in the Le Grand Hotel Barroom by a Stranger—Early Morning Homicide Supposed to Have Been Due to a Frustrated Holdup—John Meehan Wounded at a Christening—Dominick Gill's Body in the Lake.

(Continued from first page.)

two women who stood on the opposite sidewalk, but none of these got a good look at them. They were last seen making for the bridge leading to the West Side, and the police believe they belong to the criminal class in that section.

Inspector Schaack took personal charge of the case, and sent out all the men he could get hold of, with instructions to bring in the men who had tried to pass the bad dollar at the Metropolitan Hotel. All those who it was thought could throw any light upon the subject were sent for and closely questioned. No general dragnet roundup was ordered, and up to evening only three men had been arrested and two of them were released.

The actions of the men with the counterfeit dollar at the Metropolitan Hotel did not cause the bartender and the porter, Fred Tremaine, to fear a holdup.

How the Shooting Happened.

Schmitt could not hear what passed betwenn Jahn and the murderer, but he got the impression the man changed his order and that Jahn was moving from the beer faucet to the bottle case when he knocked down a glass. Jahn was stooping over, and the police think it not impossible the man thought he was reaching after a revolver. Schmitt was certain neither money nor drink was set upon the bar. Inspector Schaack said he thought a holdup was intended.

Jahn was accustomed to get $25 in change from the night clerk before opening the saloon and he counted the money just before the murderer entered and placed it in the cash register. It is believed the men saw him counting the money on the bar.

DOMINICK GILL'S BODY IN THE LAKE.

His Friends Insist He Was the Victim of Robbery and Murder.

Whether Dominick Gill, No. 150 Milton avenue, whose bruised body was found floating in the lake at the foot of Schiller street yesterday afternoon, was robbed and murdered or committed suicide the police of the East Chicago Avenue Station cannot tell.

They incline to the theory of self-destruction, though there is no evidence to support their belief other than the finding of the body. The dead man's relatives and friends are equally positive in asserting that he was foully dealt with, and point to the condition of the remains when found to substantiate their statements.

Gill drew his pay from the water pipe extension office, Elston and Western avenues, on Friday and started towards his home. This was the last seen of him until his body was discovered in the lake yesterday afternoon by Park Policeman John McCormick. In the interim his pay had disappeared and his body had received a number of severe cuts and bruises.

The nose was broken, both eyes were closed by deep, ragged cuts over the brows, and a deep indentation in the forehead indicated that the skull had been fractured. The right hand was badly bruised, as if Gill had been in a fight. The clothing, too, gave evidence of the severe struggle he must have made. His shirt, undershirt, and trousers were torn to shreds and the pockets were turned inside out. The chest and back were not marked as would have been the case had the remains been dashed against the breakwater by the waves.

Theory of Foul Play.

The supposition of his friends is that Gill, who was a drinking man, became intoxicated after drawing his pay and spent the evening in some one of the tough saloons abounding in the district where he lived. It is thought he displayed his money while paying for drinks and was either lured or followed to some lonely spot on his way home and there beaten and robbed, the thieves, finding they had killed him, carrying the body to the lake.

There was absolutely no reason why the man should end his life, so far as his friends know, as he was always light-hearted, good-natured and jovial. He was the last man on earth, his sister said last night, to kill himself. He was a Roman Catholic and had a horror of suicide.

The last man to see Gill alive was a fellow workman with whom he was paid off on Friday night. Gill started east in Elston avenue, met a stranger, and together the two walked down Elston avenue till they disappeared. Who this unknown companion was the police could not learn last night.

Brother Suspects Highwaymen.

His disappearance was reported to the police by his brother Richard at noon yesterday and the body was found two hours later. Richard Gill expressed himself as certain his brother had fallen a victim to footpads, and said that Dominick had been held up twice recently and had been heard to say he would not again submit to being robbed without a struggle.

Undertaker Eisfeld, who was one of the first to examine the body, agreed with the dead man's relations that a murder had in all probability been committed.

Lieut. Smith of the East Chicago Avenue Station was inclined to think it was simply a case of suicide. According to the Lieutenant, Gill had probably squandered his two weeks' pay on Friday night and early on Saturday morning, while still under the influence of liquor, had either fallen or thrown himself in the lake. The action of the waves, he thought, would account for the injuries on the head and hands, the torn condition of the clothing, and the turning inside out of the pockets.

One of Gill's friends intimated last night his death might be the result of some factional fight among the societies to which Gill belonged, but the suggestion was given little credence by his brother and sister. They said there was no such fight in progress now.

KILLS EX-CONVICT WILLIAM MORRIS

Joseph Spiegel Shoots the Man in Donato Zuccardi's Saloon.

As the result of an old quarrel which had been in progress for the last five years, William Morris, an ex-convict, was shot and instantly killed at 10 o'clock last night in the saloon of Donato Zuccardi, in the basement of No. 553 South Clark street, and his alleged slayer, Joseph Spiegel, is safely locked up in a cell at the Harrison Street Station.

The killing was witnessed by several loungers about the place, and they were locked up as witnesses. Those under arrest are:

Joseph Spiegel,	Frank Raurele,
Rocco Lotesto,	Donato Zuccardi,
Mary Shea,	Jennie Edwards.

The shooting took place soon after Morris made his way into the basement. The old quarrel is said to have been renewed, and several of the inmates started to leave. Morris, according to the story of Rocco Lotesto, moved toward Spiegel, who was serving customers, and drew his revolver.

At this Spiegel grabbed a weapon laying behind the bar and fired. The ball struck Morris in the left temple, and he fell to the floor dead just as Policemen Maley and Blaned ran into the place.

On their way down the narrow stairway leading to the saloon the policemen met Spiegel, who was leaving the place. They placed him under arrest, and he offered no resistance. The body of Morris was taken to the County Morgue.

Spiegel talked freely to his captors concerning the shooting after he had been taken to the station, and seemed satisfied he had acted only in self-defense. The men had frequently quarreled, and Spiegel says Morris had threatened his life openly several times. The cause of Morris' hatred for Spiegel was his belief that he and his sister, Mary Shea, had been instrumental in securing the conviction of the dead man of a robbery.

Both Mary Shea and her brother are said to have testified against Morris when he was on trial for the robbery of a man on the West Side of $800. Morris was convicted and served a term in the penitentiary for the robbery. His sentence expired thirteen months ago, and since then Morris has been engaged in several quarrels. Three weeks ago he shot and slightly wounded John Vaughn in a quarrel at No. 519 South Clark street. For this offense he was under a peace bond.

FATALLY SHOT AT A CHRISTENING.

John Meehan, the Godfather, Wounded by William Keenan, Host.

John Meehan, who, in the capacity of godfather, attended a christening last evening at the home of William Keenan, No. 3323 Archer avenue, lay dying of a bullet wound at midnight in his own room in the flat above the scene of the festivities and the shooting, and Keenan, who shot him, was locked up in a cell with a possible charge of murder hanging over him. Keenan says he shot in self-defense.

While the festivities were at their height Keenan engaged in a quarrel with Meehan. The men grappled and came to blows. A number of those present separated the men and for a time quiet was restored.

Soon the quarrel was resumed, however, and before many words had been said Meehan drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Keenan. At the sight of the revolver all the women in the room became terror-stricken and fled. Several men ran toward Meehan to prevent him from shooting. Before they could reach him, however, Keenan had wrested the weapon from Meehan and fired.

Meehan fell to the floor with a bullet in his left breast, and before Keenan could fire again the revolver had been taken from him. As soon as it was seen that Meehan had been wounded Dr. Egan, No. 2903 Archer avenue, was summoned, and he was of the opinion the wound would prove fatal. The police at the Deering Street Station were notified of the shooting, and Keenan was arrested and locked up. Meehan was carried up-stairs and placed on a bed, where his wound was dressed. Dr. Egan was of the opinion that Meehan would not live till morning.

At first the police were unable to learn what caused the quarrel. They say that considerable liquor had been drank during the evening by those present. Several of those present at the christening were questioned by the police as to the cause of the shooting, but they were unable to throw much light on the matter. They said that all during the evening Meehan and Keenan had not been on friendly terms, and hard words had passed between them. Several times, it is said, the men were separted by friends.

After Keenan had been locked up at the Deering Street Police Station he became sullen and refused to talk about the matter other than to say that he shot in order to save his own life. Those who were present at the time of the shooting also bear Keenan out in this statement, and say that when Meehan drew the revolver he uttered an oath and declared he would have Keenan's life.

The shooting caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and the police had much difficulty in restoring order. Both men had many friends present, and they all had an opinion in the matter. They took sides, and for a time it looked as though a general fight would result. Finally the crowd was dispersed and quiet was restored.

Keenan and Meehan are each 30 years old, and together with their families occupied apartments in the same house. Keenan and his family live on the lower floor, and Meehan, with his wife and one child, occupies rooms up-stairs. The men are employed as teamsters, and neighbors say that previous to last evening they had been on friendly terms. It is thought that remarks of a personal character between the men are what led to the shooting.

SIMPSON SHOT BY A BARTENDER.

Quarrel Over Payment for Drinks Results in a Wound.

A quarrel over payment for a glass of beer terminated in a shooting affray last evening between Harry Simpson and Andrew McCarthy in the saloon of Patrick Flemming, No. 3004 Archer avenue. Simpson is at his home, No. 1381 Thirty-first street, suffering from a bullet wound in the left shoulder, while McCarthy is under arrest at the Deering Street Police Station charged with the shooting.

McCarthy is the bartender in Flemming's saloon, and last evening Simpson and a party of friends entered the place. After several rounds of drinks Simpson and the bartender engaged in a quarrel over the payment of the liquor. According to the police Simpson threatened McCarthy, and the latter drew a revolver and fired one shot, intending, he says, to frighten Simpson. The bullet entered Simpson's body below the left shoulder. The bartender was placed under arrest by Officers Collins and Fitzgerald, while Simpson was removed to his home. He will recover.

BOOTBLACK SHOT IN A QUARREL.

John Murphy Wounds Frank Rafferty in the Thigh and Is Arrested.

Frank Rafferty and John Murphy, bootblacks, quarreled at 2 o'clock this morning at Desplaines and Madison streets. Murphy drew a revolver and shot Rafferty in the left thigh. The injured boy was taken to the County Hospital and Murphy was locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS PATTISON.

Octogenarian Expires After an Honorable Career Including Military Service on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Col. Thomas Pattison, aged 81, died last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Loring, No. 275 South Hoyne avenue. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati, O., on Tuesday, to be interred beside those of Col. Pattison's wife, who expired nine years ago.

Col. Pattison was born in Ireland. When of military age he went into the British army, and marched with the troops that paraded on the occasion of Queen Victoria's coronation.

Col. Pattison came to Ohio when he was 23 years old. He was a civil engineer, and was employed in surveying the route for the Ohio and Mississippi road, now the Baltimore and Ohio. He rode in the first engine that ran over the line.

Before the war Col. Pattison moved to Aurora, Ind., where he was United States Collector of Internal Revenue. He went to the war as Colonel of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers. Once during the war he commanded a brigade.

In Chicago for twenty-five years up to the Hopkins administration Col. Pattison was an assessor in the Water Office. He was for many years a thirty-second degree Mason.

Col. Pattison leaves the following children: Mrs. Robert Coates, No. 1152 West Congress street; Thomas W. Pattison of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. E. R. Loring, No. 275 South Hoyne avenue; and Mrs. John H. Richards of Topeka, Kas.

THINK DUAL DEPARTURE ELOPEMENT.

Mrs. O. L. Lind Believes Her Husband Has Fled from His Family with Frida Johnson.

According to a story told to the Evanston police, O. L. Lind, a saloonkeeper at No. 621 Davis street, and whose family lives at No. 1832 Ashland avenue, suddenly disappeared yesterday morning, and at the same time Frida Johnson, a domestic in the employ of Ald. S. M. Forrey, No. 2040 Sheridan road, gave up her position, and left the city.

It is known that Lind, notwithstanding he is married and has a wife and three children depending upon him, has been for some time paying marked attention to Miss Johnson, and from casual remarks the latter has dropped it is surmised that the two may have gone away together.

As soon as Mrs. Lind suspected her husband had left her she went to his store. She found that the store was no longer her husband's, for he had signed on the day previous a bill of sale for the whole stock to Andrew Jacobson.

This fact confirmed the wife's fears that her husband had really left her and her children and had gone away with the Johnson woman.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST FOR CADETS.

Directors of Catholic Temperance Societies Make Arrangements.

A meeting of directors of the Catholic Temperance Cadet Societies of Chicago was held yesterday at the Union Catholic Library rooms, No. 94 Dearborn street, to arrange for the intersociety prize essay contest, which will take place on Jan. 18 at Willard Hall, Archbishop Feehan presiding. The judges will be Thomas Brenan, Judge John Gibbons, and Mrs. L. M. Lake. The subject of the essays will be: "Why I am a Total Abstainer." Gold medals will be awarded for the two best essays. The proceeds will be devoted to the summer encampment fund.

MAYOR BACK AND TALKS.

SWIFT TOUCHES ON CUBA, SANITATION, AND LOCAL POLITICS.

Home from Florida, He Handles the Question of His Successor Gingerly and in the Matter of a Senator He Acquires an Impediment in Speech—Orange Groves Are a Favorite Topic—Party of Friends Returns from the South with Him.

(Continued from first page.)

which star he was steering for. We noticed we were a long while waiting to find the camp lights. Then Ross got nervous.

"Mates, you had better pick me out a new star," he said, "I've done steered clear past that one."

"What do you think is the probable course of your party about selecting a Mayoralty candidate to succeed you?" Mr. Swift was asked.

Mayor Swift looked puzzled, knitting his brows as he tried to recall what he knew of municipal politics.

Reminded of Spring Election.

"Are they going to elect a Mayor again so soon?" he asked. "That's a fact—I guess they will be talking of that before long. Well, now, the fact is just this with me—I've been having too good a time to think of such matters. We did not read the newspapers while we were away."

"What do you think of Mr. Lorimer's candidacy for your place?"

"Well, now, there's where you have me—I don't think. I have not been thinking anything about that business for a long time and I am behind the times. Besides, it would not be in form for me to say a word about my choice for my successor. I did not know Mr. Lorimer was spoken of as a candidate."

Machine Really Likes Him.

"Would he be acceptable to the machine?"

"O, Lorimer seems to have made his peace with the machine some time ago. I guess the machine really likes him."

Then Mayor Swift looked as dazed as Rip Van Winkle recalling the Village of Falling Water when the United States Senate was spoken of.

"Sure enough, there is a man to be elected to go there—to take the job John M. Palmer has," Mr. Swift mused. "I remember now. The toga has nobody authorized to put it on just now. Madden—Madden? Where have I heard that name before? Didn't he use to come up to the '12:45 club'? Is he going to take Palmer's job? It beats all how a fellow will lose out of the shuffle when he goes off to look after his crops and do a little fishing on the side.

"Well, now, really, I couldn't say a word, for you see as well as I do that I have not read anything on this subject. All I know of this situation is that my barber at West Palm Beach, who reads the Chief Prophet's column every day in THE TRIBUNE, told me he saw that 'Billy' Mason's name led all the rest in the race for Washington, but he ruined the effect of this by adding he saw a great indorsement of the ex-Congressman in the joke column."

His Barber's Cuban Views.

"How are they in Florida on the Cuban situation?"

"O, they are for Cuba libre—that is, my barber is. He is the only man I heard refer to the business over the channel. He seemed to be somewhat agitated, and said the insurgents could have his razors if they would be of any service to the munition department. I wish they had been dedicated to the cause earlier in the season. My barber had talked with a refugee who had come over to the Florida coast early in the fight, but he admitted that all he knew of the war was what he read in the Chicago and New York papers. But I did not hear anything against the insurgents in Florida, and I think the sentiment of the State is wholly with them."

It did not require effort to get Mayor Swift to talk on the raiding of the poolrooms on Saturday, for he went to see a horse race that day himself in New Orleans. He told about the wonderful race course there, and of how the people warmed up over the racing, but he was glad to get home to a city where racing was not tolerated, and he was glad Chief Badenoch had been so successful in catching law-breakers. He says pool selling will not be tolerated in the city as long as his administration can put a stop to it.

Touches on Sanitation.

"I have been interested in THE TRIBUNE'S stories about the sanitary condition of the Nineteenth Ward," Mayor Swift continued. "That question is one which will never get old for Chicago until it is settled. It must be settled by educating our heterogeneous population in limited districts to prefer cleanliness to filth and to coöperate with the city in furthering its health regulations. City government is always just what the people want and no better, and the people must be educated in sanitary matters before the city government can reform their methods of living. The people of this city must go into these odious districts with a flaming sword and force the uncleanly to change their manner of living.

"I think it was a step in the right direction to put the garbage business in the hands of the Health Commissioner instead of leaving it to the care of the Street Department. People have a more wholesome respect for and yield better obedience to a health officer than to a street official. For my part, I think the health official should have the powers of an autocrat and be able to purge and even wipe out, if necessary, the plague spots of a city.

Lesson from New York.

"I was delighted with the work of Gen. Martin's department in New York and wish Chicago might speedily have as good an equipment and support for this health work. His office, for instance, has a private legal department with five attorneys to push its regulations in the courts. We are coming to that sort of an appreciation of a city's needs.

"One sign which looks deplorable in our city is the great eagerness of large portions of our people to disobey sanitary regulations. Think of $119,000 being taken in as the year's fines in the Health Department, and it will show how glad people are to do what is against the best interests of their health and the city's. Yes, sir; we must give the health officials more money and more authority and stand behind them in enforcing sanitary legislation. It is an uphill business with them now often—as where whole families in the Nineteenth Ward fight to retain garbage boxes in front of their doors, as though they were fighting 'for the green graves of their sires.' Chicago cannot make progress in ample health provisions too rapidly."

PETITION CIRCULATED FOR HESING.

B. F. Rosenthal Advocates the Mayoralty for the Postmaster.

Benjamin F. Rosenthal, the school trustee who has been quietly booming Postmaster Hesing for Mayor of Chicago on an independent ticket, since Mayor Swift was elected, lately has turned himself to the industrious circulation of a petition having the nomination of Mr. Hesing in view.

This petition already is numerously signed and more names are being secured each day.

Mr. Rosenthal drew up the heading of the petition, had many copies printed, and, without Mr. Hesing's knowledge, caused them to be circulated among the business-men of the central part of the city.

Many of the petitions were found in large State street stores. Fifty sheets, bearing over 2,000 names, were found in Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.'s store. The petitions were being signed freely in Mandel Bros.' establishment, and Emanuel Mandel gave unqualified indorsement to Mr. Hesing as an independent candidate.

EX-GOV. PATTISON IN THE CITY.

He Thinks Congress Should at Once Pass Revenue Measures.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania was registered at the Auditorium yesterday. He was on his way from his home in Philadelphia to the Black Hills, where he has mining interests.

"I think Congress should at once enact some law which will give the government a revenue sufficient to meet its expenses," he said. "In the East there is a marked revival of confidence, and every indication that prosperous times are near at hand. It is in the power of Congress to help it along by passing the legislation I have referred to.

"I think the differences in the Democratic party on the finance question will adjust themselves. I believe the country is disposed to wait and see what the Republican administration accomplishes before starting out on a new crusade."

MEANS PEACE TO ALL.

(Continued from first page.)

of Mr. Olney was to reach an agreement as to Venezuela, and that, having accomplished this, the larger question of arbitrating all differences would require considerable time for its complete development. But the negotiations have proceeded with surprising unanimity, so that those engaged in the work confidently believe it will be fully agreed upon and the signatures of the contracting parties placed to the document within three weeks. This will give fully two months for the consideration and ratification of the treaty at the present session of the United States Senate, and unless some unexpected obstacle should arise in that quarter there is every reason to anticipate the treaty may be made effective before the close of the present administration. At least this is the confident hope and expectation of those most concerned in the negotiations.

Pending Issues Are Put Aside.

Aside from the previously-referred-to points, it can be stated in a general way that the terms of the treaty are such as to "clear the board" of all the vexatious questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain. These have been numerous in recent years, and some of them have threatened serious consequences.

Those familiar with the exact terms of the negotiations say not one of the causes of friction will remain. Some of them are withdrawn from the operation of the treaty from the fact that other methods of settlement already have been agreed upon. This is the case with the Venezuelan question, which, by the recent agreement pertaining to that subject alone, is committed to a special court of arbitration. The Bering Sea claims are now before a commission created by special treaty, so that this, too, will not fall within the scope of the new treaty. Other questions have been similarly disposed of, and, considering them all, it is said by those familiar with them that the Alaskan boundary will be the only pending controversy likely to come within the scope of the new treaty.

International Conflicts Avoided.

The main purpose of the treaty, however, is to guard against future differences threatening a rupture, and in this the negotiators believe the terms of the instrument will be such as to avoid all possibility of international conflict for the future.

This is regarded as the main achievement. It is said to be peculiarly advantageous to the commercial interests of both countries, assuring them against rumors of war or the serious prospect of war. As one of those concerned in the negotiations sums up the result:

"When a serious difference arises between the two countries, instead of a public feeling that war may result and a consequent unsettling of commercial interests, as occurred during the Venezuelan crisis, the public will know beyond all possibility of rumor or report that the difference is one which will be settled by arbitration instead of a possible resort to arms. This public sentiment against alarm is felt to be no less beneficial as one of the features assured by the treaty than the plan of arbitration itself.

The reasons for limiting the treaty to five years are doubtless to place a measure of this extent to a fair trial, after which, if the results are as good as anticipated, the treaty can be renewed or be made permanent.

It is felt that the character of the men on such a court will remove it from the usual divisions based purely upon the nationality of the arbitrator, and, moreover, a majority vote of the arbitrators will doubtless be required.

Possible Exceptions to Be Made.

As yet it cannot be stated definitely whether the treaty will cover differences involving national honor and sovereignty. This was a point of disagreement early in the negotiations. It is probable, however, that an exception will occur in this respect, as the treaty is meant to cover the usual and ordinary differences which arise between nations, rather than such extraordinary events as an insult to the flag or any other national indignity, which are usually considered outside the scope of arbitrations.

All the negotiations have been carried on in Washington, and the signing of the instrument will occur here.

Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote have borne the brunt of the work, the latter executing the views of Lord Salisbury in such a way as to expedite the final arrangement.

Mr. Bayard has not taken part in the negotiation, although indirectly he has contributed to the result.

BLOWN TO ATOMS BY ACETYLINE GAS.

Explosion in a Laboratory the Emperor Was About to Visit.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—An explosion occurred on Saturday afternoon in the Moabit quarter in the house of the scientist, George Isaac, who was experimenting with the manufacure of acetyline gas. Isaac and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is stated Emperor William had intended to visit Mr. Isaac's laboratory, as his experiments had attracted the Emperor's attention.

It is reported that Baron Marschall is seriously ill.

The Sunday issue of the Socialist Sachsischen Arbeiter Zeitung of Dresden has been confiscated and the editor arrested for lese majeste.

It is rumored that the government will submit a bill to the Reichstag for new artillery, which will involve a great expenditure, Prussia's share footing up $43,750,000.

DEMAND A SPECIAL ENVOY'S RECALL.

Ambassadors of the Powers Send a Joint Note to the Porte.

Constantinople, Dec. 13.—The Ambassadors of the powers have sent a joint note to the Porte demanding the recall within forty-eight hours of the Porte's special envoy to Crete, Saad Ed Bin Pasha, who is accused of thwarting the reforms projected there. These reforms included the nomination of the Christian Governor of Crete, which was accorded economic autonomy with the payment of a tribute to the Sultan, the reorganization of the gendarmerie by European officers, and the independence of the judiciary of Crete by the creation of a high court at Canea.

QUEEN VICTORIA, KAISER, FAURE.

Reported That These Three Will Meet at Dinard in the Spring.

Paris, Dec. 13.—La Libre Parole says that there is talk of a meeting between Queen Victoria, Emperor William, and President Faure at Dinard in the spring.

The Gaulois alleges that the Royal Niger company (British) is encroaching upon the French sphere on the Niger in the direction of Dahomey.

RUNAWAY BREAKS FROM A CORTEGE.

Driver Goodrich Is Hurt, His Carriage Damaged, and the Horses Released to a Mad Career.

While a funeral procession was passing near Forty-fifth street in Halsted street yesterday afternoon horses attached to one of the carriages took fright and dashed from the line at breakneck speed. An iron trolley pole near by damaged the carriage and released the horses, which were caught some blocks away. Joseph Goodrich, driver of the carriage, was thrown head foremost to the ground and severely cut. Oliver Bush and family, the carriage's occupants, escaped serious injury.

Private Smith of Troop C, First United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, was thrown by a colt yesterday afternoon in front of the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park. The animal fell on its rider and Smith was bruised to unconsciousness. He was taken to the post hospital.

Rudolph Lopaitch, who was injured in a freight train accident at Summit last Saturday, died yesterday at the County Hospital. He was 36 years old and employed by the Michigan Central railroad. An inquest will be held at the County Morgue today.

FORGER AFTER A BIG SUM OF MONEY

Man Attempts to Cash a Bogus Check for $875,000 at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 13.—The name of Judge E. T. Hamilton of Cleveland was forged to a $75,000 check on Saturday. Early in the afternoon a man appeared at the Lorain Street Bank and presented an order for that amount to the Dime Savings and Building company, payable to C. N. Cunningham. The Treasurer offered an excuse for not paying it at once and Cunningham departed. Meanwhile the signature had been pronounced a forgery by Judge Hamilton. At 3 o'clock Cunningham again appeared. He was told that the bank had failed to get the money, and was requested to return at 5. He agreed to do so, and has not been seen since.

FINDS PLOT TO DEFRAUD.

W. A. VINCENT WRITES OF A LIFE INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Witnesses for the Claimant in the $10,000 Case of Thomas G. Flennekin's Widow Against the Massachusetts Benefit Association Own Up to False Testimony—Dr. W. C. Manley, Examining Physician, Involved—Payment of Policy Is Withheld.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—According to a confession said to have been made by Dr. W. C. Manley of Jacksonville, Ill., a daring attempt to hold up the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of Boston for a $10,000 policy has been recently exposed in this city. The case in question was that of a widow of Thomas Flennekin of St. Louis, who died several months ago. It transpires that his widow, Minnie R. Flennekin, and a number of her friends were interested in the alleged plot.

These facts are brought out in a letter received here from ex-Judge William A. Vincent of Chicago, in which he states that the most important witness for the prosecution has given the plot away. This letter says that Dr. Manley has made a confession that Flennekin never was examined by him at all, and that at the time he was supposed to be in good health at St. Louis he was in Hot Springs, and the certificate of examination was signed here and returned to him at St. Louis, to be forwarded to the company's Western headquarters, at Chicago.

Some time ago Mrs. Flennekin began suit against the company to collect the amount of her husband's policy and employed John W. Bryan of Chicago as her attorney. Ex-Judge William A. Vincent was the attorney for the insurance company and immediately both sides began to take depositions in the matter before Judge Kirk in this city. In the neighborhood of 100 witnesses have been examined by them and their testimony is highly sensational.

How the Story Goes.

According to the story Thomas G. Flennekin was a railroad conductor living in Joplin, Mo. He had a stroke of paralysis on his left side and came to this city with his wife in 1891 in the hope of recovering his health. He was unable to work and his wife supported him by giving massage. In June, 1894, he applied for insurance in the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance company of Galesburg, Ill., and Dr. Manley, as the agent and medical examiner for that company, insured him. In December, 1894, an application was signed for a $10,000 policy in the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association and he was recommended by this same Dr. Manley, who holds a similar position in the latter company.

At this time Flennekin was running a small fruit stand, but for lack of capital and on account of ill health was soon compelled to give up this business. He died in June, 1895, within less than six months after he was insured. Shortly afterwards the facts came to the knowledge of the insurance companies and they refused to pay the amount of the policy, claiming that he had never been examined and that he had been a physical wreck.

Confessions of Witnesses.

It is now claimed by the insurance companies that much of the testimony offered on behalf of Mrs. Flennekin's claim was false, and about three weeks ago several of her witnesses, including "Jack" Welsh, Ella Lester, Bill Hood, Jesse Hood, and Frank Kirkham, all of this place, went in a body to the representatives of the insurance companies and confessed that Mrs. Flennekin had induced them to commit perjury by promise of a share of the money she expected to realize. On the strength of these assurances they had sworn that Flennekin was not paralyzed, and that he had been examined by Dr. Manley.

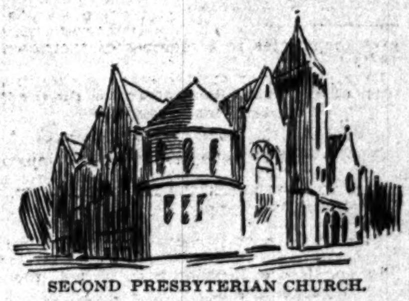
Shortly after this Dr. Manley, who was said to have examined Flennekin, made a written statement to the insurance companies in which he said he had been misled and deceived by Mrs. Flennekin, and that as a matter of fact he had not examined her husband and had not seen him for about six months before he signed the certificate of examination. He claimed in his defense that he did not then understand it was necessary for him to see an applicant at the time of examination and that he made up his certificate from his knowledge of Flennekin obtained six months previous. The facts of his paralysis, he claims, were wholly concealed from him.

Ex-Judge Vincent, who has been in Hot Springs for some time past, was seen last evening in Chicago, but he refused to discuss the alleged insurance swindle.

DEDICATION DAY AT BLOOMINGTON.

Presbyterians Take Possession of a Handsome New Structure Erected at a Cost of $60,000.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The dedication of the new edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church today was a notable event in the church history of Bloomington. The structure, which stands upon the site of the old church, at the corner of East and Monroe streets, is one of the most beautiful and elaborate churches in any provincial city of the West. It was erected at the cost of $60,000, exclusive of the value of the ground, which, being in the business section of the city, is very valuable.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An immense congregation filled the church this morning at 10:30. The scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Robert Conover. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Richard Edwards, former President of the Illinois State Normal School. An address, principally historical and reminiscent, was delivered by the Rev. John W. Dinsmore, D. D., LL. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., who for more than twenty years was the pastor of the church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., LL. D., of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, recently elected President of Center College at Danville, Ky. The keys were transferred by the Building committee to the trustees, and the formal act of dedication led by the pastor, the Rev. William P. Kane, closed the solemn and impressive exercises of the occasion.

SHE WILL NOT GO TO WASHINGTON.

Announced That Since the Press Has Published the Fact Miss Overman Will Go Somewhere Else.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, who has been closely allied here with the work of the Crittenton Rescue League, spoke today of Mattie Overman, whose name was connected with Dr. Brown in the San Francisco church scandal, and of whom it was stated that she was coming to this city.

"Mr. Crittenton gave me a check for $60," said Mrs. Barrett, "and I sent it to Miss Overman to come here, but since the press has announced the fact that she was coming here she will go elsewhere, and when her tormentors find out where she is we will take her somewhere else."

The meeting destroyed Mattie Overman's plans to come here. She is traveling in disguise under the name of Sister Martha, and will continue to work with the Crittenton band.

She was not coming here to join Mrs. Barrett, as was commonly announced, but she intended to live here in the National Crittenton Home. Mr. Crittenton has taken an interest in her case and will doubtless provide for her.

New Diving Dress.

A new diving dress has been tried at Hobart with very satisfactory results. The diver worked at a depth of thirty fathoms two feet, and remained at this depth thirty-five minutes without the slightest ill effect.

Kidney and Liver

DISEASES are prevalent principally because these organs are the most abused of any of the body. If they fail to perform their work the whole machinery of the system gradually stops and life ends.

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S
LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

Is the Peerless Remedy for all ailments of these vital organs. It works naturally and cures permanently. Don't neglect yourself—be cured in time.

For Sale Everywhere. Price, $1.00 a Bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Which costs most,

a sick baby, or a package of Pearline? Without the Pearline, there's always the prospect of sickness, and perhaps worse, for your baby or for any other baby. It comes from nursing bottles that are imperfectly washed. This is a source of infant trouble that can't be watched too closely. Pearline will set your mind at rest. Nothing washes them so thoroughly as Pearline. One of the largest makers of nursing bottles sends out circulars with his goods, recommending Pearline for washing. He is wise, for milk in any form cannot adhere to anything, if washed with Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

MARTIN KAISER IS DEAD AT ST. LOUIS.

Oldest Active German Singer in the United States Passes Away—Marshal of First Great Festival.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Martin Kaiser, the oldest active German singer in the United States, who has been known as the "Singing Father" among all the German singers from the Atlantic to the Rockies, died at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of his son on Maple avenue. Mr. Kaiser was the Grand Marshal of the first great singing festival ever given in this country, in 1857. He was one of the founders of the celebrated Germania Männerchor of Chicago.

Mrs. William Hering.

Mrs. William Hering, one of the oldest German residents of Chicago, died early yesterday morning at her residence, No. 3248 South Halsted street, after an illness of six weeks. She came to Chicago in 1854 and for a number of years previous to the fire resided on Sherman street, close to the Board of Trade. The great fire destroyed her home and all its contents. Her husband, who survives her, was for over thirty years in the employ of the Lake Shore road. She leaves one daughter and four sons, one of whom is H. W. Hering, assistant cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. The funeral will be held at the residence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be at Waldheim.

Mrs. Hannah Hawkins.

Mrs. Hannah Hawkins died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frances M. Griffin, No. 6617 Washington avenue, aged 91 years. Her husband was Van Rensselaer Hawkins, who died many years ago, and who was President of the Buffalo and Utica railroad, in New York State, now a part of the New York Central system. Mrs. Hawkins was born in New York State, and had distinct recollections of the war of 1812. She had lived in Chicago since 1852, and had been long a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, now the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Funeral of David Craig Mahon.

The funeral of David Craig Mahon was held yesterday at No. 101 Walton place, the family residence, and were conducted by Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M., and the Western Association of Californian Pioneers. The pallbearers were members of the California Pioneers' Society. After the services at the house the Masonic body accompanied the remains to Graceland Cemetery, where the final ceremony was performed for the departed brother.

Charles J. Brackebush.

Charles J. Brackebush, formerly a real estate dealer of Sioux City, Ia., who has been living for the last six months at the Hotel Mentone, No. 148 Dearborn avenue, died during Saturday night of heart trouble, being found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Mr. Brackebush was born in Canton, O., and was in the coal business in Chicago for some time prior to his removal to Sioux City.

GAS TO KILL CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

Allegheny Physicians Indorse a New Method of Execution—To Be Applied While the Victim Sleeps.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the Allegheny County Medical Society to investigate the different methods of making condemned criminals pay the death penalty and report on the advisability of doing away with hangings and electrocutions has decided in favor of gas. Its report will be made at the next meeting of the society, and will be sent to the State Medical Society for approval. A bill will then be prepared and presented to the Legislature this winter abolishing the scaffold in this State and substituting gas. It is proposed to turn the gas into an airtight cell while the condemned prisoner is asleep.

INCENDIARY GETS IN HIS FOUL WORK.

Hurlbut Block in Lincoln, Neb., Damaged to the Extent of $40,000.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A fire which police and firemen think of undoubted incendiary origin at 3 o'clock this morning damaged the Hurlbut Block and totally ruined the dry goods and clothing stock of Famuels Bros., involving a total loss estimated at $40,000. Insurance, $20,000.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 13.—The three-story brick candle factory of the Standard Oil company on James street was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss on buildings and stock is about $50,000 and the insurance is only $8,000.

Why Is It

that everybody admires a DIAMOND and a Watch? You can own either and pay for it a little at a time. Nothing nicer for a Holiday Present. Large stock Fine Jewelry, Novelties, etc. Your credit is O. K. with us. Illustrated booklet free. Send for it.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE:
THE ECONOMICAL "cuts" prices as a conscientious business principle.
Other druggists "cut" because we forced them to do so.
We "cut" prices on EVERYTHING. That is the corner-stone of our business. Other druggists and department stores "cut" only on a few leading sellers.
Our Prescriptions are the most reasonable in price of anything we sell. ONLY ONE QUALITY—THE BEST. Other druggists charge "all the traffic will bear" when filling prescriptions.
AND, OH! WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

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Watches, Jewelry, Silver.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military Academy
OF DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN.
New term opens January 7, 1897. For catalogues, etc., address
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Auditorium, Chicago.
Best method, native teachers. Begin now.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y.
A Select Military Boarding School.
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Apply to Colonel Wm. Verbeck, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth's School for Young Ladies, 1342 Vermont-av. and Iowa Circle. Special advantages.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS.
An Ideal Inn for invalids and well people, too. Only 1½ miles an hour's ride from city to get rest, recuperation, health. Send for illustrated book. Chicago office, 70 State-st. Tuesdays.

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A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

FLESH worms or blackheads are permanently removed by Dermatologist WOODBURY. 155 State-st. Use Facial Soap. Send stamp for Beauty Book. Consultation is free.

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THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

MAKE UP A NEW SLATE.

HOW THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION WOULD DISTRIBUTE PLUMS.

It Would Drop Gordon, Corey, McClintock, and Revell and Make De Witt Collector of the Port, O'Shaughnessy Postmaster, Noble Subtreasurer, and Alsip Collector of Internal Revenue—Services Rendered by Those Named Are Set Forth.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—There is a disposition manifested in the Illinois Congressional delegation to kick over the traces in regard to the appointment of Federal officials at Chicago under the next administration. Several members of the delegation who were not present at the recent conference when names were suggested for Collector of Port, Postmaster, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Subtreasurer do not agree with the selections made—Gordon for Collector of the Port, Corey as Postmaster, McClintock, Internal Revenue Collector, and Revell for Assistant Treasurer.

An equal show is asked for others who are entitled to recognition as well as the gentlemen named, and the first proposition is in relation to the Collector of the Port of Chicago. It is claimed by his adherents that President De Witt of the Marquette club did as much as if not more than C. U. Gordon to further the cause of McKinleyism, and it was mainly through the efforts of Mr. De Witt that the famous banquet was such a success. An opportunity might be given Mr. De Witt to decline the Collectorship if he should persist in the oft-avowed intention not to seek a Federal or State office.

Worthy to Be Postmaster.

As far as the Postmastership is concerned, the name of Thomas O'Shaughnessy is suggested in preference to that of Mr. Corey. In behalf of O'Shaughnessy it is claimed that he controlled the convention in the Fourth Congressional District and insisted upon being sent to the St. Louis convention with instructions for McKinley. Besides, he was the power behind the throne in the Traveling Men's Association, and through his efforts as much as any other one person was the great parade made a success. His position as a member of the firm of Clement, Bane & O'Shaughnessy gives him a standing in the business community second to none, and he is going to be boomed as Wash Hesing's successor for all there is in it.

Alexander Revell is not to be permitted to have a walkover for the Subtreasurership, for, according to friends of ex-Ald. Noble, the latter would like to knock this plum from the official tree. Although known as a member of the machine in Cook County, he was enthusiastic for McKinley from the outset and broke away from the organization by doing so. He has been forgiven for this step, however, and inasmuch as he is considered one of the most available of the machine men for the post, the Cook County leaders will join in recommending Noble for favorable consideration by President McKinley.

It is further claimed that while Noble was fighting the McKinley opponents in the State delegation Revell and other aspirants for political honors were sitting in the grand stand taking no part in the proceedings.

W. H. Alsip Is in Favor.

These disgruntled Congressmen also have out their snickersnees regarding the candidacy of McClintock for the Internal Revenue Collectorship which takes in territory running up to Milwaukee. They say McClintock only carried out easy work arranged for him, and people were falling over each other in their eagerness to get into the processions or demonstrations of any kind favorable to the cause of protection and sound money. For this reason no preference should be given McClintock over other men equally entitled to recognition.

W. H. Alsip of the Illinois and Lincoln clubs, who was in charge of the West Side division of the Chicago day parade, is named for the Internal Revenue Collectorship. He is a prominent business-man who is well known in business circles and would make an acceptable Collector of Internal Revenue.

For the reasons given the dissatisfied members of the Illinois delegation favor the following slate for Federal places at Chicago:

President De Witt for successor to Martin J. Russell as Collector of the Port.

Thomas O'Shaughnessy in place of Postmaster Hesing.

Ex-Ald. Edward Noble for Subtreasurer.

W. H. Alsip for Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago.

EXPENSE IS NOTHING TO SENATORS.

They Charge Up $600 Ink Bottles and $135 Chairs to Taxpayers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—It takes a nice little pot of money to run that exclusive club of ninety gentlemen known as the United States Senate. The sundry expense account for the last year footed up $170,765, and the total disbursements on account of the Senate were $1,127,889.

An inspection of the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate shows that nothing is too good for the legislators in the Upper House of Congress, and under the flexible title of "Contingent Expenses" one may find anything from quinine pills to solid silver inkstands, from Wilton carpets to steel wheelbarrows. There is a voucher for everything and each item is properly accounted for, but there seems to be no limit to the amount of furniture which may be purchased for the Senate. Very few of the law makers at the north end of the Capitol ride a wheel, yet it is taken as a matter of course to find an item of $100 "for seventy antique bronze bicycle holders put in place in the crypt for the use of the Senate."

The Senate chamber itself is not such a luxurious place, but the committee rooms swallow up a lot of incidentals. Committees which never meet from one year's end to the other have to have new typewriters every few months and the number of expensive desks swallowed up in this end of the Capitol is almost incredible. There is a sale of condemned furniture every now and then, but the amounts received are out of all proportion to the charges collected by local firms for supplies. It costs $480 a year to wind and regulate the clocks of the Senate and yet the charges for repair are frequent. They pay $10 for a mail bag for the United States Senate. The Senators themselves are provided with every comfort and the account for the barber shop would make the average keeper of a swell "tonsorial parlor" green with envy.

Demand for Desks Never Ceases.

Oct. 14, 1895, the office of the Secretary was enriched by two roll-top desks which cost $70 apiece, one which cost $72, one which cost only $18, and another valued at $66, making the comfortable little item of $298 for desks. This was not all for the luxurious Secretary's room, for Oct. 23 there was purchased 68¾ yards of Axminster carpet at $1.60, and Dec. 11 another walnut desk at $18 was rolled into the Secretary's office. Nov. 25 it seemed necessary to fit up the Senate chamber with new chairs, and twenty-five of them were purchased at $29 apiece, making the total cost of this little item $725.

According to the statement of disbursements they must carpet about every committee-room in the Senate wing every year. One firm supplied in a lump $1,971 worth of carpets and matting for the various committee-rooms and galleries, and the carpets ran up to as high as $1.80 a yard, even in such humble places as the ante-room of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The corners of the Senate chamber looked bare and so two mahogany table desks with brass railings were ordered made to order at a cost of $190. The hand carved, leather-seated, mahogany, revolving, tilt chair, for the use of the Vice-President in the Senate chamber was made to order at the rather stiff price of $135. The Secretary of the Senate wanted a hat-rack Jan. 29, and so he went to a furniture store and paid $22.50 for it.

During the month of August, at which time the Senate was not in session, the local ice company was paid $171 for frozen water to keep the employés cool, and during the same month two humble washerwomen received $54 for cleaning 103 dozen towels, which had been soiled by the attachés. A local jeweler was paid $200 for winding and regulating the Senate clocks from July to Nov. 30.

Lavish Ordering of Drugs.

When the account of a favorite druggist is reached the items are exceedingly interesting. July 29, 400 quinine pills and an ounce of two-grain quinine tablets were charged for, and Oct. 11 1,000 quinine pills were also sent to the Capitol Building, although the Senate was not in session and the medicine must evidently have been intended for the employés. It is possible that 2,000 quinine pills charged up Nov. 28 might have been in anticipation of the meeting of the Senate a week later, although it has not generally been supposed that quinine is among the list of perquisites of the United States Senatorship.

The singular array of barber's tools and medicaments suggests that the little barber shop, which is exclusively for the use of the Senators, must be well supplied, although they do go at it in a rather wholesale manner, as shown by the fact that on that eventful Nov. 28 there were sent down to the Senate chamber four dozen combs, two dozen small combs, a gross of French blacking, six dozen of patent leather polish, two boxes of shaving soap, a dozen barbers' whisk brooms, three bottles of hair tonic at $1 a bottle, two large boxes of skin salve, a gross of cologne, six dozen of extra whisk brooms, and ten galons of bay rum. Yet it is hardly possible that the items of one dozen bottles of Jamaica ginger, a dozen bottles of bromo lithia, a half dozen cakes of carbonate of magnesia, a half dozen bottles of hygienic oil, and five pounds of Copenhagen snuff could have been for the use of the barber.

They pay $6 apiece for cuspidors in the Senate, and there is an item, Nov. 25, for half a dozen, amounting to $36, and Nov. 20, 150 cuspidor mats were made to order at a cost of $60.

Laundresses Have a Snap.

It is interesting to note that when the Senate was in session the account for washing towels ran up to the total of 539 dozen in a month at an expense of $177.

Dec. 31 the jewelry firm got in its regular item of $40 for winding and regulating the clocks, and a week or so before $5 for cleaning an old eight-day wood-cased hanging clock in the ladies' retiring room, which is worth probably $2.75.

The heating and ventilating department is no slouch of a concern in the United States Senate, for Feb. 11 it gathered its energies together and spent $90 for one steel plate wheelbarrow. Cuspidors at $6 apiece and in six dozen lots are charged for at intervals of every month or so, and single repairs on a typewriter run up as high as $15 at a clip.

The same jewelry firm which winds the clock for a consideration, and repairs for the same reason, was given a contract to make from a specially prepared design a sterling silver ink stand for the Vice-President's room 1 foot 2 inches long by 9 inches wide and 5 inches high, and for this they received $600. Not content with this, when the pendulum and spring of an eight-day clock in the Committee on Pensions room needed repairs, they charged $4 for it Jan. 26, although they were paid $80 for regulating and winding the same clocks as usual during January and February.

The drug firm during the last quarter of the fiscal year supplied the usual amount of medicine and other things, including 2,000 quinine pills Feb. 5, 1,000 March 23, and 1,000 March 27.

The poor, old Senators must be badly afflicted with malaria, and yet the Capitol Building is set on a hill well above the miasma of the swamp land.

SENATE PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Senator Allen May Pay His Respects to Critics of Populist States.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Lodge immigration bill, as "unfinished business," will have the right of way in the Senate each day after 2 o'clock until disposed of and the friends of the measure have announced their determination not to cease their labors in its behalf until a vote shall be secured upon it. It is impossible to say how much time will be required on the bill, but Senator Lodge is hopeful he will get it through this week. Senator Gibson of Maryland has announced his purpose to talk in opposition to the bill, but he declines to state whether he will resort to other tactics to defeat it. Those who oppose concede the bill will pass if it should reach a vote.

After the immigration bill comes that providing for free homesteads on lands formerly occupied by Indians as reservations. The present homestead law does not apply to these lands, and it is claimed the fact that it does not has cost many settlers their homestead rights. The question is a vital one in many portions of the West and has been particularly prominent in Oklahoma.

Senator Pettigrew is the especial champion of the bill and he will show it was indorsed by the national conventions of all the parties last summer. The bill will be vigorously opposed, as it is claimed its enactment into law would cost the government no less than $25,000,000.

It is probable these two measures will consume the greater part of the time of the Senate this week, and it is quite possible they may not be disposed of.

The bill providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people is a special order for Monday, but it may go over to a future date. Senator Allen of Nebraska probably will occupy the floor for a short time tomorrow in a speech on his resolution concerning the validity of contracts. He is expected to say something in this speech about the policy of Western States which have elected Populist State administrations and to pay his respects to some of the critics of those States. The Nebraska Senator is also likely to call up the Dingley bill at any time.

There is a possibility that Congress may on Thursday or Friday adjourn over until after the holidays. The Cuban question may furnish a topic for a sensation at any time.

HOUSE PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Army and Legislative Appropriation Bills Will Receive Attention.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—It has not yet been decided when the holiday recess shall begin, but yesterday, at the conference of the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee, a date as early as Friday of this week was suggested. It is even probable, however, that the recess will begin about Wednesday of next week and continue until the Monday after New Year's. This week, except tomorrow, which is District of Columbia day, and an hour of Tuesday, which has been set aside for the consideration of the bill to transfer the present rights of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, under its government charter, to the mortgagees when they reorganize, will be devoted to the consideration of the army and legislative appropriation bills.

The former is completed, and the latter will be put in final shape tomorrow. It is the expectation of the leaders that both these bills can be passed before the recess. Should any time remain it will probably be given to the committees to call up such bills as they have on the calendar.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Van Buren Street Suburban Station.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

The Van Buren street suburban station will be opened to the public on Monday, Dec. 14, 1896. The Jackson street station will be closed on and after that date.

RACING FOR THE SENATE.

PRESENT RELATIVE POSITION OF CANDIDATES IN THE STATES.

In Illinois Mason and Madden Are Believed to Be About Neck-and-Neck—How the "Machine" Figures in the Contest—Chances of Adams, Hitt, and Cannon—Platt Safe in New York—Pennsylvania May Name Wanamaker—How Others Stand.

The Senatorial situation in Illinois is an interesting and complicated one, and while there are two candidates who profess to be sanguine of winning the prize the general opinion is that as yet it is no one's race. Some declare that the fight is between William E. Mason and Martin B. Madden, both Cook County men. Of course, it is taken generally that Mr. Madden will have the support of the "machine," and so the strength of the machine is the problematical feature.

The friends of Mason claim that he has now outside of Cook County 70 votes, enough to secure him the nomination. The friends of Madden, however, ridicule this claim, and assert that when the Republican caucus meets it will be found that a great many of Mason's so-called sure votes will go to Madden.

The friends of George E. Adams claim 8 votes for him in Cook County and promises of many votes on the outside in case a prolonged and bitter fight is developed.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt has not many votes assured him thus far, but he is regarded as a formidable possibility. George R. Peck is also talked of and his name has found favor.

Congressman Cannon has thus far developed no particular strength, and pins his hopes of success upon the possibility of becoming the residuary legatee of Madden's "machine" strength in case it abandons him.

C. B. Farwell is another avowed candidate, but he is of the purely "dark horse" variety. This applies also to D. T. Littler's candidacy.

Alabama Elects Gen. Pettus.

The Legislature of Alabama on Nov. 16 elected Gen. Edmund Winston Pettus of Dallas, an ex-Confederate and an intense free silver man, United States Senator from Alabama to succeed Senator James L. Pugh.

Arkansas Will Re-elect Jones.

In Arkansas Senator James K. Jones will be reëlected by the Legislature next month without opposition. Last spring Gov. Clarke entered the contest. After several counties had expressed their preference for Senator Jones in Democratic primaries the Governor withdrew; since which time the Senator has had a clear field.

Perkins Leads in California.

In California the Legislature, which meets in January, will elect a United States Senator to succeed George C. Perkins, whose term expires on March 4, 1897. So far as can be seen there is but one man in the race, and that is Perkins himself. The Republicans have a clear majority of about twenty-four on joint ballot, and fully nine-tenths of the members of that party are pledged to the present Senator.

The fusion vote may be given to Thomas V. Cator, Populist, although there is a possibility of a split, and the Democrats may give their votes to a member of their own party.

Senator Perkins has declared his intention of acting with the Republicans on the tariff in spite of his leanings toward silver.

Connecticut Will Re-elect Platt.

Orville H. Platt, who has been continuously in the United States Senate from Connecticut since 1879, will be reëlected in January. The Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches.

The only possible chance of a change will be through the appointment of Senator Platt or Senator Hawley to a Cabinet office.

Confusion Reigns in Delaware.

The situation is so badly complicated in Delaware that almost nothing can be predicted. It is apparent that there will be two Legislatures, one organized by the Democrats and another by the united Republican factions.

The Democrats will probably elect Willard Saulsbury United States Senator, and if the Republicans organize it is believed they will elect J. Edward Addicks.

Call's Hard Fight in Florida.

Although the Florida Legislature will not convene until next April, candidates who aspire to succeed Senator Call are actually at work. Senator Call is himself a candidate, but the best opinion is that he will not have more than 40 votes out of a total of 100. W. D. Chipley of Pensacola and ex-Chief Justice Raney of Tallahassee have considerable strength. Congressman C. M. Cooper of the Second District, who is opposed to silver, has also been mentioned for the place.

The indications are that the sound money Democrats are making a still hunt, and they have strong hopes of electing the successor to Call.

Fairbanks Ahead in Indiana.

In Indiana the withdrawal of Gen. Harrison leaves the field practically clear to Charles W. Fairbanks. At the same time those who are opposing him have sprung a half-dozen names and will attempt a strong fight in the Republican caucus.

Gen. Lew Wallace is out of the race by his own letter, and Col. W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute has such a meager following that his friends are attempting to agree on some other name.

It is claimed that Fairbanks has not a pledged majority of the Republican members, but he has a big lead over his competitors.

Many Candidates in Kansas.

The Senatorial situation in Kansas is growing more complicated every day. It is believed that votes will be cast for twenty different persons on the first ballot in the Populist caucus.

William A. Peffer, the present incumbent, is the strongest candidate on the list, but he has only twenty-two votes pledged. It will require forty-seven votes to nominate.

John W. Breidenthal, Chairman of the Populist State committee, also has a strong following. So have ex-Congressman William A. Harris and Judge A. W. Dennison of the Appellate Court, State Senator L. P. King, State Senator Edward Shaffer, and State Senator George Campbell.

Situation in Kentucky.

Gov. Bradley's statement that he is not a candidate for the Senate has set at rest the story that he is anxious to succeed Blackburn. St. John Boyle still maintains that he is the Republican candidate for Senator, but a number of the Republican legislators have signified their desire for another caucus, which indicates that Boyle may be thrown overboard and John W. Yerkes of Danville made the nominee. It is conceded by Hunter's friends that the doctor cannot be elected if nominated, and for this reason it is likely that the Republican members will center on Yerkes.

Judge Holt still has some following, but he is growing weaker all the time.

Platt Has New York Solid.

On Jan. 19 Thomas C. Platt will be elected United States Senator from New York by its joint Legislature unless some unforeseen circumstances intervene. Joseph H. Choate is being urged by the Milhollandites for Senator, but from a careful canvass it is believed that he cannot muster more than four votes. Should Mr. Platt refuse the nomination it will likely go to Frank S. Witherbee, the Port Henry iron manufacturer. The belief gains support that Mr. Platt will accept the nomination, hold the place for a short while, and then resign, when Mr. Witherbee will be named.

Nevada to Re-elect John P. Jones.

The Hon. John P. Jones, Senator from Nevada, will undoubtedly be elected Jan. 18 to succeed himself for the fourth time. Chief Justice Bigelow will receive the few Republican votes as a testimonial for services rendered. Hon. A. C. Cleveland may also possibly receive a complimentary vote.

Pritchard Safe in North Carolina.

Pritchard's reëlection in North Carolina to the Senate is considered a foregone conclusion by the Republicans.

Hansbrough Ahead in North Dakota.

The most prominent of all the Senatorial candidates in North Dakota is Senator Hansbrough, who is conceded by all to be not only a strong candidate, but the winning one.

Mitchell All Alone in Oregon.

Senator John H. Mitchell appears to be the only candidate in the field in Oregon, and from present indications he will be chosen to succeed himself.

Hard Fight in Pennsylvania.

Senator Penrose is making a hard fight against his traducers and for election, but it is evident the Hanna forces have settled on John Wanamaker. Quay's friends expect to see Penrose succeed Cameron.

South Carolina Pledged to Earle.

The South Carolina Assembly is pledged to vote for Judge Joseph H. Earle as successor to Senator J. L. M. Irby. He will be elected without opposition.

Candidates Thick in South Dakota.

There are a dozen candidates in South Dakota who want to succeed Senator Kyle, the Senator himself being the most formidable candidate in the field. Judge Plowman, Circuit Judge of the eighth circuit, has a strong following, as also have H. L. Loucks and H. B. Wynn. F. M. Goodykoontz is being put forward by Senator Pettigrew.

Rawlins Ahead in Utah.

Candidates in the Senatorial fight are Judge O. W. Powers, Moses Thatcher, Joseph L. Rawlins, and R. C. Chambers. At present the race appears to be between Powers, Rawlins, and Thatcher, with chances in favor of Rawlins.

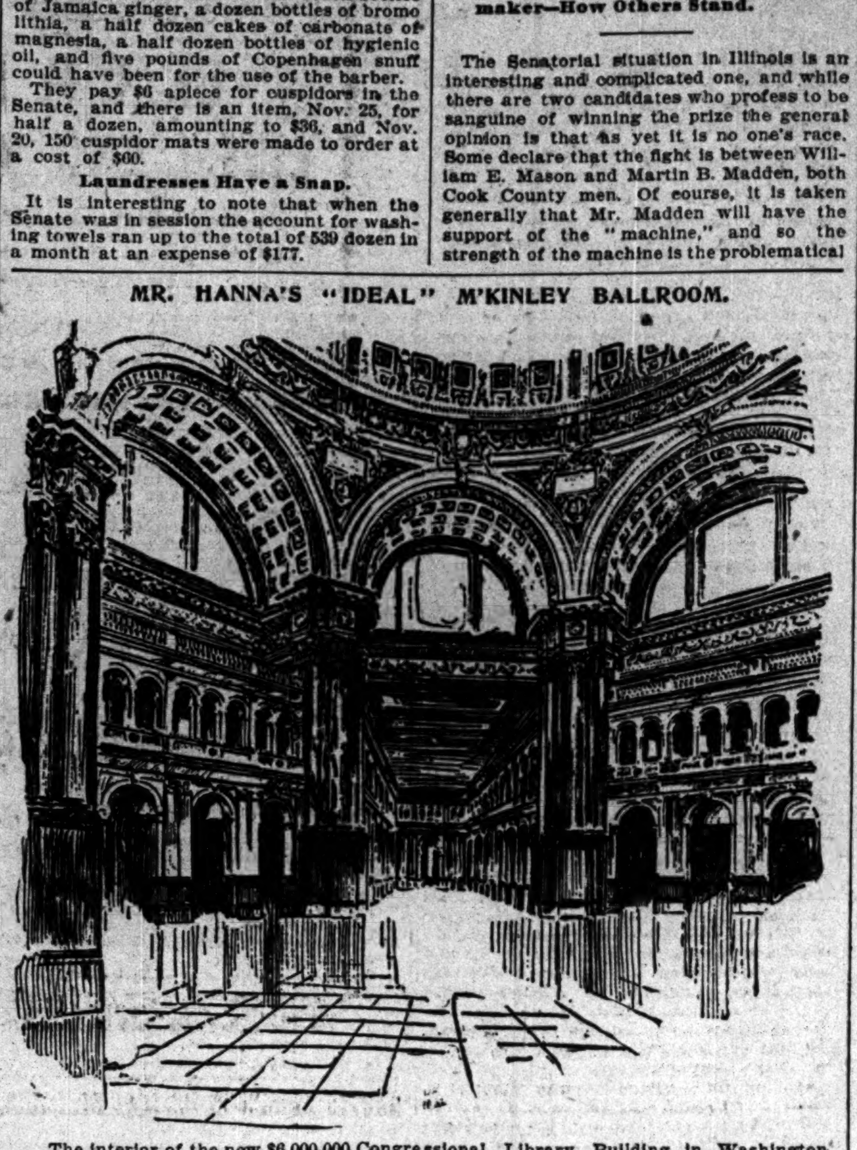
Squire Leads in Washington.

Indications in Washington favor the reëlection of Senator Watson C. Squire. He is now leading in the race. His nearest contestant is Richard Winsor, Populist, and the third is George Turner, silver Republican of Spokane.

Spooner Safe in Wisconsin.

There will be no contest at the coming session of the Wisconsin Legislature over the United States Senatorship. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner will be returned without opposition.

MR. HANNA'S "IDEAL" M'KINLEY BALLROOM.



The interior of the new $6,000,000 Congressional Library Building in Washington which the National Republican Chairman wants to use for the inaugural ball on March 4, but which the joint Library committee oppose being used for that purpose.

DIX PREPARES TO REWARD FRIENDS

Michigan's Auditor General-Elect Serves Notices of Dismissal.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Auditor General-elect Dix is preparing to take care of his friends when he takes possession of his office Jan. 1, and today thirty of the present office force received notice that their services will not be required after that date. This is more than one-third of the entire force.

HANNA RETURNS TO CLEVELAND.

Declines to Say Anything About McKinley's Appointments.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 13.—Chairman Hanna returned home today, coming direct from Philadelphia. He declined to say anything about the gossip concerning the Cabinet appointment of President-elect McKinley.

GOVERNOR TO ATTACK THE LOBBY.

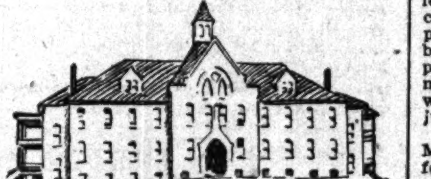
Washington's New Executive Will Insist on Legislative Action.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The fusion Governor-elect will insist upon the fusion Legislature shall pass a law the first hour of its life wiping out the lobby.

HOME FOR AGED ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Franciscan Sisters' Institute at Avilla, Ind., and the Splendid Work They Are Doing.

Avilla, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—In this village stands the new home erected for the old people of Indiana by the Roman Catholics of that State, under the charge of the "Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart." Those who love to see old people at their best will feel repaid for their trouble in reaching Avilla. There are no set days, no disturbing of household affairs to impress the public. You see the old people as they are. Some slowly telling their beads, others tending their little winter gardens. Others again are rehearsing anecdotes of their childhood, while a few are grumbling with childish perversity at trifles. These last are listened to with infinite patience by the black-robed sisters.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, AVILLA, IND.

The Catholics of Indiana are very enthusiastic over this institution. Though this home was dedicated in May last applications are rushing in so fast that a new wing will have to be added.

The sisters in charge of the home have been sent from the hospital in Joliet. The Order of St. Francis is divided into two branches—the educational and the nursing order. The educational branch takes charge of the school and its members wear brown habits. The nursing branch does hospital work and its members robe in black.

Although this is a Roman Catholic institution, built from donations from the Catholics of Indiana, still, to their credit, it must be said that no one is debarred on account of religious principles. At present there are ten non-Catholic inmates of the home and they appear as happy and well used as the rest. Although the home has been intended for the aged poor, still old persons of slender means—too slender to pay for proper nursing and suitable diet—are glad to secure home comfort and peace at a nominal figure.

This charity had a small beginning. In 1872 a small house was erected in this spot, principally intended for the aged or worn-out sisters of this order and the few old persons from their hospitals, who, when cured, had no home to return to. Ten was the largest number accommodated. Great credit is due the Rev. Domence Duhmig, pastor of Avilla, for his untiring labor in behalf of the Old People's Home. With the permission of his superior, Bishop Ridermaker of Fort Wayne, he has pushed the matter to a most successful climax. With pen and voice he has made known to the public the needs of the old people and the public has nobly responded. The home has 116 rooms, exclusive of laundry, kitchens, and refectories. The heating and sanitary arrangements are perfect.

There is a beautiful little chapel in the building, where those who are able attend mass and other devotions and the spiritual wants of these helpless old people are attended to.

Alleged Forger Under Arrest.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 13.—A stranger calling himself P. H. Bradley is under arrest here as a check swindler, and it is said he is wanted by several Western railroad companies for forging railroad passes. It was first thought that he might be Dyer, the absconding New York bookkeepr.

Closing-out sale of Carver & Mackay's furnishing goods at cost. 66 Adams street.

CREDIT OF GOLD STATES.

THEIR SECURITIES OUTRANK THOSE OF SILVER COMMONWEALTHS.

Condition Is Evidenced by a Statistical Table Giving Interest Rates and Prices Commanded in the Bond Market—General Showing Is Borne Out by the Testimony of Local Financial and Commercial Authorities—What Some Chicago Men Say.

Financial and commercial authorities say the business conditions in the States respectively which voted at the last election for sound money and for free silver are in striking contrast. Harbingers of prosperity's reign are found in the former, while the latter are slow to show the reflex of good times generally, which must eventually affect one and all.

Interviews yesterday with prominent bankers, bond brokers, and dealers in mortgages and in commercial paper furnish evidence of the wide differences in credits, brought about by the results of the election in the various States. In the States found in the sound money column money can now be borrowed readily on good security, but the bonds and mortgages of the silver States, even at high rates of interest, can be marketed only at big discounts, if at all. Investors are shunning the latter class of securities and cautiously holding off from purchases, at least until it is known what the Populistic Legislatures are going to do.

The Quotation Supplement of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its current issue quotes municipal bonds now on the market. It is the first time in months that the Chronicle has quoted these bonds, owing to the monetary stringency which deprived them of any general market.

Showing for the States.

The table which follows shows the general range of quotations in all the States of the Union.

The wide range of interest rates and prices in some of the States is due to the fact that in the table's scope are all classes of municipal securities, some being issued by corporations of local credit far in advance of that enjoyed by other corporations in the same State. It happens, too, that in some States of generally impaired credit there are localities noted for thrift and honesty, and whose local credit is good.

Here is the table by States:

	Interest, per cent.	Bid.
Alabama	5 to 6	94 to 101½
Arizona	5 to 8	100 to 110
Arkansas	5 to 6	104½
California	4 to 8	98 to 125
Colorado	4 to 7	100 to 115
Connecticut	3½ to 7	98 to 114½
Delaware	3 to 6	*
Florida	3½ to 6	*
Georgia	3½ to 7	95 to 116
Idaho	5 to 6	107 to 113
Illinois	3½ to 7	†100 to 112½
Indiana	3 to 6	112 to 115
Iowa	4 to 7	98¾ to 104
Kansas	5 to 7	80 to 112
Kentucky	4 to 8	100 to 117¾
Louisiana	4 to 7	‡96 to 220
Maine	3 to 6	100 to 117
Maryland	3 to 6	‡99 to 120
Massachusetts	3 to 6	98 to 116
Michigan	3½ to 7	103 to 117
Minnesota	4 to 8	100 to 100¾
Mississippi	4 to 6	97
Missouri	3½ to 8	99 to 107
Montana	5 to 6	105 to 106½
Nebraska	4½ to 8	100 to 108½
New Hampshire	4 to 6	101½ to 118½
New Jersey	4 to 7	85 to 122
New York	3 to 7	90 to 146
North Carolina	5 to 6	‡97½ to 119
North Dakota	4 to 6	*
Ohio	3 to 7	99 to 124½
Oregon	5 to 8	*
Pennsylvania	3 to 7	100 to 112
Rhode Island	3½ to 5	102 to 112
South Carolina	4 to 7	92 to 102¼
South Dakota	3½ to 6	*
Tennessee	3 to 6	90 to 116¼
Texas	4 to 7	100 to 109½
Utah	5	103 to 105
Vermont	4 to 6	103 to 130
Virginia	3 to 8	73 to 110
Washington	3½ to 6	*

*No bids.

†Average 4½ per cent.

‡Flat prices, purchaser not paying accrued interest.

What Local Authorities Say.

Discussing the general situation, Lyman J. Gage said yesterday:

"The general effect of having given their Electoral votes to Bryan is operating to prejudice the bonds of Western States which voted that way. Just how seriously the credit of these States has been affected I am unable to say. But it now takes a great deal to tempt the investor to go into such States as Kansas, Nebraska, and others which have voted for repudiation.

"The sound money States are, on the other hand, sharing in a considerable improvement of credit and are getting good premiums for bonds bearing low interest. United States bonds have gone up about 5 per cent since the election, and, in general, first-class bonds of all the sound money States have gone up from 2 to 5 per cent. The general prosperity coming will, to some extent, visit the States voting for free silver, and they will be prevented from reaping the full measure of the fruits of their folly. But they will not prosper as will the good credit States.

"Advices I have recently had from Bryan States lead me to believe that if the election took place tomorrow Bryan would not carry a single one of them, so thoroughly wretched do the people feel over being classed among the discredited minority of dishonest ideas."

Black Eye for Kansas.

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said:

"A man came to us from Kansas this week and wanted to borrow some money on City of Topeka bonds. We declined to make the loan, for, as responsible custodians of innumerable small savings deposits, we cannot lend the money of our depositors on any securities which bear the Kansas stamp. The party thought it was hard that he could not borrow money on Topeka bonds, but we replied that no man in his senses would lend money on securities originating in a State which could elect such a Legislature and judiciary as they have done in Kansas.

"Another party recently offered us some Montana securities and we declined them for the same reason.

"The same needful caution operates against all the States where the Populists are in control. Their domination destroys credit wherever their power extends."

Dealer in Municipal Bonds.

A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co., dealers in municipal bonds, said:

"Municipal credits have followed closely after individual credits in the general advance since the election. But investors are indisposed to make long-term investments in municipal bonds in States which have voted for free silver. The seeming inclination of these States to repudiate obligations contracted in good faith and for improvements in municipalities has naturally resulted in the refusal on the part of capitalists to grant loans.

"On the contrary, municipalities in those States which voted for sound money have now a greatly improved credit. This is especially true in States where it took a tremendous amount of exertion to win a victory for sound money in the face of great opposition. These States are much the richer for their honesty.

"The chief criterion of the temper of investors is not to be found in rates of interest or premiums so much as in their inclination to consider at all certain classes of bonds. Bonds bearing high interest, with discredited security, offer neither prudent nor attractive investment. There is practically no market at present for the bonds of the free silver States."

Showing of Farm Mortgages.

H. A. Pearsons of Pearsons, Taft & Co., dealers in farm mortgages, said:

"The first thing that investors now ask is, 'Is it safe?' An investor will not take a considerable risk even if the rate of interest is high, for results of such investments have proved so disastrous. We would as soon deal in counterfeit money as in Kansas mortgages. The only States we do business in which went for free silver are Missouri and Nebraska. The former State has always been conservative and honest, and at the last election the people did not vote for free silver but for the Democratic party, right or wrong.

"Our knowledge of Nebraska as a loan field has been confined to the eastern part of the State, where the farmers are as prosperous as in Iowa and Illinois, and still give Republican majorities. Their credit has been good, and they have hitherto been able to get money at about the same rates as other States. Where loans have matured since election the majority of our clients have agreed to extend those loans on which the interest and taxes have been paid. But some investors are not willing to do this on account of the fact that Nebraska has gone Populistic. But the State is not as bad as Kansas. The Populistic Governor is a good, conservative man, and the newly-elected Judge of the Supreme Court is a man of character and ability. Our advices also are that the incoming Legislature, though having a Populist majority, is composed of good men. There is no doubt that some bills of an extremely radical character will be introduced by members from the arid districts, who want to create wealth by legislation instead of raising it out of the ground. But I do not believe that the members from the wealthy and conservative counties will allow such legislation to pass.

"Still, we are no longer selling as many Nebraska mortgages as we would like to. But we are doing an excellent business in other mortgages, which now find a ready investment sale."

Pacific Coast Securities.

N. W. Harris of the N. W. Harris company, dealing especially in Pacific coast securities, said:

"We got out of the Washington bond and security market some time ago, and we shall keep out of it until we find out what the Populists now in power are going to do. It will take a long time for Washington to regain the credit which it has voted away. We cannot test the market for Washington securities, for we are not now doing any business in them. But Oregon and California have greatly improved their credit. We sold today to private investors a number of Portland 5 per cent gold bonds at 112½."

Effect on Commercial Paper.

W. T. Rickards of W. T. Rickards & Co., dealers in commercial paper, on being asked how the commercial paper and investment market was affected by the election, said:

"After the Chicago convention, and while the possibility of a free silver victory existed, whereby money would be debased and repudiation triumph, there was practically no demand for commercial paper, or other investments. At no time in our long experience had capitalists been so alarmed and financial negotiations so difficult as during that period. This was true in all money centers, as well as with country bankers and investors. As soon as a sound money victory was assured the demand for commercial paper and other investments in our line at once revived, and continues excellent.

"Investors discriminate against free silver and Populistic States because of the menace of unsound and unfriendly legislation. As a matter of fact, the States in highest credit and with clean financial past records gave large majorities for sound money. These States represent two-thirds of the population and eight-tenths of the capital of the United States, which gives substantial assurance that national honor and the rights of capital will be protected, hence a protracted period of prosperity will certainly follow."

CALL IT THE "ROGUES' GALLERY."

Photographs and Autographs of Members of Congress Filed Away.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—"This is what we call our rogues' gallery," said Uncle Joe Cannon, as he stood in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives indorsing a voucher for his salary, "and it contains the photograph of every Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress. It was deemed advisable to have this done to guard against any fraud or forgery upon Uncle Sam at the Capitol. Accordingly a big frame capable of holding 360 cabinet-size photographs was prepared, and as fast as the pictures could be made they were assigned places in the frame. Many of the Representatives put their autographs on their photographs and thus gave a double safeguard against fraudulent practices."

Under the system adopted by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who is practically the banker for 360 Representatives, whose salary and mileage accounts must run the gantlet of his assistants, it is wellnigh impossible for any one to personate a Congressman successfully. In case of any doubt in the mind of the paying teller as to the identity of a Congressman presenting a pay or mileage voucher, all he has to do is to look through the wire netting and find the picture of the Congressman whose name has been signed to the voucher, or if somebody else presents the voucher, a glance at the autograph in the big frame is all the authority necessary for making the desired payment.

PRESIDENT IS ON A HUNTING TRIP.

He Will Remain in South Carolina Until Needed in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—President Cleveland left Washington this evening for a shooting trip in South Carolina waters. He was accompanied by Capt. R. D. Evans, Commander Lamberton, and Dr. O'Reilly, his physician. The President is considerably fatigued from the labor involved in the preparation of his message, and is in need of recuperation, so it is probable he will absent himself from Washington for at least a week. The party started by rail for Georgetown, S. C., where they will board the lighthouse tender Wistoria and proceed to Winyah Bay, where they will be the guests of the Annandale Shooting club.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 13.—President Cleveland arrived here at 7:10 this evening. Five hundred persons were at the station to greet him. President Cleveland came out on the rear platform of his private car and shook hands for fifteen minutes. He invited Postmaster Cullingsworth and several prominent citizens to the car and they remained his guests until 7:30, when the train departed. Mr. Cleveland said he did not know how long he would remain in South Carolina. His stay, he said, would be governed by the need of him in Washington.

Fine Holiday Goods at lowest prices at Giles Bros. old stand, Masonic Temple.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally cloudy weather; conditions favorable for light local showers; cooler in southern portions; easterly winds.

For Ohio, fair and cooler in the morning; threatening with local showers in the evening or night; cooler fresh northeasterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair during the day; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, light local showers; fresh to brisk northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

For Wisconsin, generally fair; light to fresh variable winds.

For Missouri, partly couldy weather, possibly local showers in southeast portion; cooler in southeast portion; northeasterly winds.

For Iowa, generally fair with increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For Minnesota, generally cloudy, with local snows in northern portion; southerly winds.

For Nebraska, generally fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds.

For Kansas, generally fair; variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 13, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.98	60	68	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.78	28	28	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.88	40	48	W.	Tr.	Fair
Boston	29.88	48	53	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.76	56	62	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.88	36	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.98	38	38	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.86	44	46	N.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.94	40	48	N.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.94	34	40	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.92	32	34	E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.96	38	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.84	42	56	S.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.00	32	34	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.92	50	58	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.80	64	72	N.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.96	36	42	N.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.06	32	38	N.E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.92	36	42	W.	Tr.	Fair
Huron	29.86	30	30	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.86	48	56	N.E.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.00	64	68	S.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.86	44	50	N.E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.72	60	60	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	30.04	28	34	N.	.02	Fair
Memphis	29.76	60	64	S.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.94	38	42	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.80	60	62	S.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.84	66	74	S.	Tr.	Clear
New York City	29.74	50	52	S.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.90	34	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.90	42	52	W.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.70	72	78	S.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.86	46	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.90	48	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.90	46	50	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.92	32	38	E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.82	48	54	N.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.12	40	50	N.W.	.02	Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.90	42	48	N.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	29.76	50	58	N.E.	....	Fair
Washington	29.80	52	60	S.	....	Clo'dy

DEATHS.

BOYNTON—Dec. 12, 1896, Mrs. Mary E. Boynton, wife of Joseph Boynton, at her home, 3547 Grant-av., aged 46 years 1 month. Funeral from St. Agnes' Church, 38th-place and Grant-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1896, at 9:30 a. m., to Graceland.

BRACKEBUSH—At the Hotel Mentone, in this city, Charles J. Brackebush, in the 56th year of his age. The remains will be taken to Sioux City, Ia., for interment.

CLARKE—The funeral of the late Robert G. Clarke will take place at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Edward Forman, 2200 Prairie-av., at 2 o'clock today, Monday, Dec. 14. Burial private.

HERING—Wife of William and mother of Louis, Henry, Margareth, William, and George, Sunday, Dec. 13. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m., from 3248 South Halsted-st. to Waldheim Cemetery.

HAWKINS—On Sunday morning, Dec. 13, aged 92 years, Hannah Hawkins, at the residence of her daughter, Frances M. Griffin.

McKEEVER—Ada Frances McKeever, born April 25, 1895, infant daughter of John A. and Jessie McKeever. Funeral private Monday at 2 p. m.

PATTISON—Col. Thomas Pattison, aged 81 years, at his residence, 275 S. Hoyne-av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 13.

POWELL—Dec. 12, Claire Mignon, daughter of James M. and Alice Lewis Powell.

RUEHL—William F. Ruehl, aged 41 years, Saturday night, Dec. 12, 1896. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, from late residence, 96 York-st., to Waldheim.

SMITH—Harry C. Smith, Dec. 13, at his residence, 4809 Langley-av. Funeral private, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

SILVA—Dr. C. C. P. Silva, Saturday evening, Dec. 12, of apoplexy. Funeral services from his late residence, 132 Ashland-blvd., Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery, under the auspices of the Royal Arcanum.

SLATER—Dec. 13, Nelson, son of John H. and Augusta Slater, in his 8th year. Funeral from 6120 Kimbark-av., Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m.

GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
PALMER'S
Great Northern Theater.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 14th.
Second and Last Week of the Engagement of
MISS GEORGIA
CAYVAN
And Her Company
(Under the Direction of Mr. Charles Burnham).
During which will be presented the following plays NEW TO CHICAGO: Monday and Tuesday nights Miss Elizabeth Bisland's original Comedy,
GOBLIN CASTLE,
Together with Thomas Haynes Bayly's Comedietta,
The Little Individual.
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, a new Comedy by W. H. Walkes, entitled
Mary Pennington, Spinster.
The bill for Friday and Saturday Evenings to be announced later.
PRICES - - - - - - 50c to $1.50
Dec. 21—HERRMANN THE GREAT.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Johnstone Bennett, S. Miller Kent, Ezra Kendall, Little Western, Lawrence & Harrington, Kilroy & Rawson, Charles V. Seamon, George Austin, Hughes & Farron, Allen & Ore, Joseph La Fluer, Mlle. Kamouch, Annie Laughlin, Ferguson Brothers, Mae Britton, Ernie Veronee.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
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MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1896.

No ALDERMAN can afford to indulge in this Rush-ing business.

THIS will be the Sultan's week for promising "reforms." Next week he will break the promises.

THERE is no doubt now of Gov.-elect Pingree's intention to railroad bills through the Legislature.

THE report that Depew will retire from the railroad business appears to be untrue. Depew is no more retiring than usual.

THE appointment of W. J. Melody as Postmaster is now thought to have been made as a concession to the newspaper humorists.

IF Gen. Maceo's death was the cold-blooded murder as reported he may do more as a martyr for the cause of Cuba than if he had lived.

A CONTEMPORARY objects to legislation against the "half backs" and "quarter backs." It evidently thinks hospitals are more needed.

THE project in London to put Weyler in a comic opera must be abandoned. It would be impossible to restrain him from murdering his lines.

AN enterprising Eastern newspaper has published a picture of McKinley's nose. Here is a chance for some blanket sheet to reproduce his "noes."

RUSSIA appears to have arrived unaided at an "understanding" regarding Turkey, and unfortunately Turkey seems to be the only power that is able to understand it.

IT is reported that E. Berry Wall, once king of the New York dudes, is a "dark horse" in the race for a fat political office. He is probably as usual only a clothes horse.

THE work of improving the breed of race horses will be discontinued in the Chicago pool-rooms owing to the excessive warm weather developed in the Police Department.

A GOVERNMENT buoy tender is to be used by President Cleveland on his duck-hunting expedition in South Carolina. It is not apparent what use the President has for a "buoy tender."

IT is rather unkind to say that the halls of Congress have been redecorated so that "every prospect pleases," for many people do not believe that the "Olney man" is of a nature to justify the rest of the quotation.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD, having dodged a popular English subscription, can now hope to escape an ode by the Poet Laureate. The Ambassador can feel that, as far as England is concerned, there is too much owed already.

ANOTHER report that Lillian Russell has married another man is denied. It is unfortunate that the time of this famous songstress is so much occupied in marrying, unmarrying, and denying marriages. Other more diversified forms of advertisement are not given a fair chance.

R. C. LEHMANN, the English oarsman who is coaching the Harvard crew, has witnessed for the first time a game of slugball, and has written his impressions for the benefit of the London Daily News. Mr. Lehmann, although he likes the game, is evidently a trained observer, for he says with much truth that the exhibition "cannot be a gentle game and a milksop has no part in it." This is a happy way of putting it. There is probably no game extant that would be more exasperating to a "milksop" than slugball. In fact it would be difficult to imagine a "milksop" embarking in such an enterprise and if he did it would be even more difficult to picture his appearance when he should be carried out. But Mr. Lehmann continues:

> It is not so much a game in our rough and ready sense of the word as it is the development of a series of intricate tactical evolutions.

Mr. Lehmann does not state what his "rough and ready" sense of a game is, but if slugball is a game at all it is certainly in something like that sense, although, perhaps, more rough than ready. But treating it as a "series of intricate tactical evolutions" is more like it and is a felicitous way of grouping in a general definition the various disasters that are the feature of the exhibitions. When Mr. Lehmann has seen a second game and thus adds to his experience we can expect a rather striking exposition of slugball as it is.

THE British army, at great expense, has been making some experiments in shooting at a balloon. The inflated target was anchored at a height of about 2,000 feet, and while in this helpless condition was fired at by the gunners from beneath. After several attempts at getting the range the balloon was punctured and the victory was won. The purpose of the exhibition was to test the availability of balloons in time of war, but in this case it is not apparent that anything has been accomplished more convincing than that English gunners, where all the conditions are right, can hit a balloon. This may settle one disputed point, but it does not settle the point involving the utility of balloons in time of war. If the enemy resorting to this aerial form of attack would consent to let down a rope so that the balloon could be tied fast at a convenient distance from the earth then it has been made plain that the English gunners, if given time enough, would shoot the visitor full of holes. But the enemy would be much more likely to go sailing about with exasperating unsteadiness when within range and thus obtain practical immunity from bullets, or else would float about at so great a height that the gunners could not obtain a chance even to waste their ammunition with a show of reason. Taken altogether the British experiments appear to have been entertaining and to have proved nothing.

OLNEY'S SUCCESSOR ATTACKS TRUSTS.

The United States District-Attorney for Eastern and Middle Tennessee has brought suit under the anti-trust law against what is known as the pipe trust. It is made up of various iron and steel companies, mostly in Alabama and Tennessee, which are engaged in the manufacture of pipe, such as is used for drainage and sewerage purposes, and especially for gas and water mains for municipalities.

It is charged that these companies, located at points where production can be made cheaper than anywhere else in the country, have formed a fraudulent and criminal combination to charge exorbitant prices and defraud the public. The bill states that—

> It was a part of said fraudulent and criminal combination and conspiracy aforesaid that there should be no competition among the defendants as to any work done or pipe furnished in any of the States or Territories named, and, in order to make effectual this criminal purpose, it was agreed that upon all work done in the territory named a "bonus" should be charged on every ton of pipe sold, the amount of said bonus being determined by how much the combination could force the customer to pay, and petitioner here charges that defendants have collected a "bonus" ranging from $3 to $9 on every ton of pipe sold since the date the trust was formed. The "bonus" represents the amount charged for pipe over and above a reasonable and fair price for the same, and above the price that defendants would be willing to sell for if the trust did not exist and they had to compete with each other for the work.

It is claimed, further, that the bonus collected annually in defiance of law amounts to $1,320,000. This year St. Louis wanted 5,000 tons of pipe. The trust made it pay $24 a ton when it should have paid but $18. Thus in this single instance the trust robbed the people of $30,000.

Illinois is one of the States which have been victimized by this trust. During the two years that have elapsed since this illegal combination was organized the municipalities and corporations of this State must have been plundered outrageously.

The District-Attorney swears that he brings this petition under the direction of "the Honorable Judson Harmon, Attorney-General of the United States." He never would have brought it had "the Honorable Richard Olney" not been transferred to the State Department.

That individual made no war on trusts while he was Attorney-General. He took the ground in his first annual report that Congress could not pass constitutional laws in restraint of monopolist conspiracies. That position he adhered to steadfastly while chief law officer of the government.

It is not surprising that Olney took the position he did. Before he went into office he was the favored attorney of the railroads and other great corporations. They paid him big fees and he served them faithfully. When he became an officer of the United States it was his duty to enforce its laws, even against his old clients, but he remained loyal to the trust monopolies.

When Cleveland discovered where his Attorney-General stood he should have dismissed him without delay. He would have done that after reading Olney's report if it had not been for the fact that possibly he sympathized at heart with his views. While out of office, between 1889 and 1893, Cleveland was a member of a law firm which did much corporation business and got well paid for it.

Yet Olney was allowed to remain where he could nullify the anti-trust law until Judge Gresham's death led to his transfer to the State Department. It must have been by accident that the vacancy thus created was filled by a man who believes in the constitutional power of Congress to enact laws to punish combinations in restraint of trade on the part of railroads or anybody else and who does not hesitate to begin proceedings under such laws.

Olney did not even direct his District-Attorneys to do anything. Harmon has ordered them to commence suits, and has gone into court personally to argue that the railroads are not exempt from the anti-trust law. He has met before the Supreme Court some of the ablest lawyers in the country. He has displayed a zeal for the welfare of the people of which his predecessor never showed a trace.

If Cleveland had dismissed Olney three years ago and put Harmon in his place the war against the trusts would have been much farther advanced than it is now. By this time Attorney-General Harmon would have gotten decisions from the Supreme Court indicating what the flaws in it are, if any. Then he would have asked Congress to cure them.

Attorney-General Harmon is doing good work, but he is going out of office in a few weeks, and it will devolve on a Republican administration to show that the people are stronger than those who are conspiring against them. The inter-State commerce act and the anti-trust law are Republican measures which the Democrats have not sought to enforce. At the same time they have accused the Republicans of friendship for trusts.

The falsity of that charge will become apparent soon after the 4th of March. Competition is the lot of farmers, of shopkeepers, and of people generally. Railroad corporations and manufacturers want to be exempt from competition, so they may oppress the community. There is no reason why they should be thus favored. The laws forbid it, and the next administration will enforce the laws.

A BUSINESS RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Interviews yesterday with prominent dealers in bonds, mortgages, and commercial paper credits, published on another page, furnish a unanimous testimony to the injuries which the States voting for repudiation at the recent election have deliberately inflicted upon themselves. Nearly all the business-men interviewed have on hand mortgages and bonds of States which went to Bryan, and are not anxious to say anything which will tend to discredit the property for which their business requires a good market. But they are only telling the painful truth when they admit that investors are absolutely refusing to consider the securities of States which have publicly put themselves on record for dishonesty and have elected Populistic Legislatures to pass laws which will cheat investors who have hitherto loaned them money in the confidence that they would be honestly treated. As one of those interviewed remarked, high rates of interest no longer offer temptations to great risks, as past experiences with such investments have proved so disastrous. Investors largely include people who have saved up small earnings, or have been left dependent on small sums which have been left them. Those who have learned prudence are not influenced in their investments by large returns on their capital so much as by the assurance that they will always be enabled to have a steady and sure means of livelihood. They cannot afford to speculate on doubtful chances of getting paid in as good an equivalent as they have given. They will put their money only in States which have never fluctuated from the one standard of honesty.

On the other hand, these business-men report that the States which went for sound money—especially the so-called doubtful States—have greatly strengthened their credit among investors. The credits of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, North Dakota, California, and Oregon are now in great demand at premiums. The money which has been hoarded for months awaiting favorable chances for investment is now rapidly going into the States which have given such good evidences of their credit.

As a matter of fact the States which gave sound money majorities have always been good credit States. Massachusetts, for instance, which last week sold $6,000,000 3-20 State bonds at 106, paid enormous premiums during the war to secure gold with which to pay interest on State debts.

So long has the State of Kansas been discredited that inquiry failed to find a single firm in the city which deals in Kansas farm mortgages. The head of one firm declared: "We would as soon do a business in counterfeit money."

The dawning sun of prosperity will to a certain degree alike shine for the just and the unjust among the States, but nevertheless those Commonwealths which have put themselves on record for dishonest money will not receive equal measure in the general revival.

The people of these States are reported to be sick at heart over their failure to get in the sound money band wagon. They will now have to endure a hard period of probation and retrieve by good works their discredit before they can again become considered fields for investment.

MACEO DEAD—BUT ASSASSINATED.

The first convincing confirmation of the death of Gen. Antonio Maceo shows that he did not fall in battle, but was murdered in cold blood. The Marquis of Ahumada, who has been acting Captain-General in Havana during the absence of Gen. Weyler, has been made to figure as the active agent in this assassination. The details prove, however, if the story be true, that Weyler himself was the author, or at least the abettor, of the plot. The treachery which accomplished this foul crime was made possible by the purchase of the assistance of Dr. Zertucha, Maceo's surgeon. Maceo was invited to meet Ahumada under a flag of truce to discuss terms of peace. His disinclination to accept was overcome by the persuasions of Zertucha, whose part in the plot was to see that Maceo should meet this engagement. Zertucha appears to have performed his traitorous task faithfully and craftily, and after some hesitation and consultation with his advisers Maceo was induced to listen to what he had reason to expect would be overtures. He went to the appointed place accompanied by thirty-four members of his staff, including his Judas physician. He was under formal and official assurances of the protection of a truce. When close to the place where the interview was to be held Spaniards rose up by the hundred from the thickets on every side, there was one peremptory demand to surrender answered heroically in the negative by Maceo, and then the Cuban General and his followers were shot down in their tracks. Zertucha, of course, had retired to a place of safety and subsequently went through the form of surrender to keep up the pretense of loyalty to Maceo.

This, in brief, is the story of the death of Maceo that comes with much detail and every indication of truth from Havana. It is a story that will arouse the indignation of every civilized nation on the globe. It reveals a depth of murderous treachery in Weyler and the men under him of which even their previous black record had not suggested a possibility. It lays bare every pretense to honorable warfare these butchers have been making. They have violated the one fundamental principle of war which has hitherto prevailed among all people above the level of savages. In inviting Maceo and his staff to a consultation under the solemn promise of protection and then slaughtering their guests without even a guise of battle they have sacrificed the right, the sympathy, and respect of every honest man on the face of the earth. They have stooped to the depth of infamy and have invited the loathing of all nations. Weyler has sought to evade responsibility by keeping in the background while his tools did the bloody work. But his craft will not avail him. He stands revealed as the master in the plot. It is sufficient that he knew it was to be carried out even if he had not personally planned it. He poses, grotesquely, to be sure, as a great General of a great nation, and he cannot evade the responsibility for this dastardly massacre. It is no extenuation that it was done in desperation; that the Spanish troops poured into the island from the mother country by the hundred thousand had failed utterly to make any headway against the indomitable patriots; that Weyler had exhausted every device of lying and trickery and pretense in his effort to lull the suspicions of his own government and the rest of the world as to the real hopelessness of his campaign; that as a last resort he had thought to lure into ambush and surrender the man he could not subdue in an honorable method. There is no extenuation in all this. His crime, in which he has made his first assistant the chief agent, is black and bloody without a redeeming or qualifying feature. Moreover, it will fail entirely of its purpose. The manner of Maceo's death will set in a blaze the enthusiasm and patriotism and courage of the Cuban insurgents. Every bullet that was fired into that gallant company of Cuban martyrs will stir up a cry for vengeance that will echo throughout the hills of Cuba and bring back sympathetic response from all the nations of the earth. A hundred Maceos will rise up to take the place of the stricken chief, and Weyler, discredited, reviled, great only in his abominable savagery, may find that his one act of sublime treachery has been the final force that will give Cuba its freedom.

CONGRESS SHOULD MEET IN MARCH.

Congressman Shafroth's bill to change the date of the meetings of Congress should become a law at the present session, so it may apply to the next Congress and save President McKinley the bother of calling an extra session.

Under the present law a new House of Representatives meets on the first Monday of December, thirteen months after it has been elected. The pending bill changes the date to the first Monday after the 4th of March, or only four months after election day. The second session will begin on the first Monday after the 1st of January, after the Christmas holidays are over. Then every Presidential year there will be a third session, commencing the third Monday in February, for the sole purpose of canvassing the Electoral vote.

If these changes were made a Congress which had been repudiated by the people, like that of 1889-'90 or 1893-'94, would not go on legislating after its work had been condemned by the voters. The new Congress, with a new mandate from the people, would meet the moment the old Congress died and proceed to execute the popular will.

The only objection which can be made to the change is that the first session of a new Congress will begin three months later in the season than now, and will run through the summer if as much work is done as usual. Washington summers are rather warm, and Northern Congressmen do not like them.

But what may be lost at one end will be gained at the other end. The second session, which is so short now that nothing can be done except rushing the appropriation bills through, will be the long session. All the work done by a Congress will be before the people when they vote, and they ca pass judgment on it.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The Republican Senatorial caucus adopted this week a resolution introduced by Senator Wolcott, who is a sincere believer in international bimetallism. It provided that—

> A special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend some plan whereby legislation may be had at this session of Congress looking to an international conference with leading commercial nations of the world for the promotion of bimetallism.

The committee has been appointed, consisting of Senators Wolcott, Hoar, Chandler, and Gear. This action shows the readiness of the Republicans to carry out the pledge made in the plank of the St. Louis platform which declares that—

> We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.

The Democrats repudiated bimetallism in their Chicago platform, and made international bimetallism impossible as far as they are concerned when they demanded the unworkable ratio of 16 to 1. The Democrats pretended to dictate an impossible ratio to Europe.

If all the nations of that continent were to coöperate with the United States in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the outcome would not be bimetallism, but silver monometallism.

The present output of silver is from 150 to 175 million ounces a year. That silver has been selling on the average for 65 cents an ounce. That the producers have been willing to accept that much for their product shows that it cost them less than that to produce it, and that there was a profit in the business for them.

Every European knows the folly of the claim made by some free silverites that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would create such a demand for silver for coinage purposes as to double its value without adding anything to the cost of production.

But at this time Europe is pretty well saturated with silver. France has all she can handle. Therefore, if the United States were to approach European nations with a program resembling in the slightest degree that of the free silverites, the only reply would be a contemptuous refusal.

It is questionable whether, when a conference is held, England will consent to the free coinage of silver on any basis except that of its bullion value. It is questionable whether any of the other European nations, in view of the amount of silver they have on hand, will accept any ratio which does not approximate very closely to the bullion value.

It is certain that the United States, which has 500 millions of silver worth only half its face, cannot consent to the acceptance of any ratio which departs materially from the commercial ratio. It cannot run the risk of slumping into silver monometallism on the basis of a 75-cent or an 80-cent dollar.

Senator Wolcott will bear these facts in mind no doubt in devising a plan for an international conference. He will not thrust on foreign nations a demand for an impossible ratio. He will favor the ratio demanded by the Democrats in 1892, when they declared that "the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value."

A conference begun on lines like these may be productive of great good and open the way for the more extensive use of silver for coinage purposes. Therefore, such a conference should be held.

MISTAKES OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

A naval officer in Washington is authority for the statement that "the Potomac River has been lined with torpedoes for the protection of the capital." He declares there are few persons outside the Fortification Board who could tell just where the channel torpedoes are located, but he adds:

> Down at Fort Washington there is a little room down in the depths of the works, bomb-proof and very exclusive as to its inhabitants, where there are tables with maps spread out, giving the exact location of every torpedo in the river.

Then this officer describes an elaborate observation equipment, and concludes:

> As soon as the observers sighted a vessel over a torpedo word would be flashed to the man below, and he would press a little button on the table corresponding to a torpedo marked on his map. Then there would be a great spout of mud, water, and foam out on the water—and one ironclad less in the fleet.

This is all very picturesque and entertaining, and would be even instructive if it were not for the fact that there are no torpedoes in the Potomac River, either for a lining or any other useful or experimental purpose. But supposing this officer were relating facts, how would this torpedo outfit work if a hostile fleet should sail up the river in a fog or under the friendly cloak of night? He fails to consider the common practice of hostile fleets to sail up rivers like the Potomac at unexpected moments, and even to take measures to deceive the watchers if possible. They have been known, also, to send vessels in advance that are equipped with torpedo destroyers and that remove the source of danger when the enemy on shore is not looking. But there are no such annoyances in the Potomac for a possible enemy—they are all on the maps and charts of which the naval officer speaks. And these are most excellent charts, as he intimates. They are replete with exact information as to where torpedoes should be placed to do the most harm, with precise instructions as to when they should be exploded in case an enemy's ship should happen to get in an advantageous position to be blown up.

But there is no reason why so much secrecy should be observed with these plans and charts and maps. There is no reason why they should be kept stowed away so mysteriously in musty archives. For doubtless long before this some British spy has obtained copies of every chart and map extant, with the result that the naval officials of Great Britain know as much about the details as our own government officers. It is a common practice of nations to obtain such information. The Governments of France and Germany send out their spies and agents to obtain by bribery and other means the alleged secrets of war of each other, and Great Britain does the same thing with respect to other nations, including the United States.

There is no justification, therefore, for the people to be deluded by this naval officer into thinking the National Capital is rendered safe from attack or that it is, in fact, protected in any way by torpedoes, for the torpedoes exist only on maps, of which other nations have copies.

ANTI-GOLD CONTRACT BILLS DEFEATED.

The Georgia State Senate has rejected by a vote of 21 to 15 a bill designed to carry out, as far as State legislation can do so, that paragraph in the Chicago platform demanding a law to stop the making of gold contracts. This Georgia bill, which met with death, declared that all future contracts made payable in any specific kind of money, whether coin or otherwise, should be null and void.

There was enough conservatism and common sense in the Georgia Senate, all the members of which probably supported Bryan, to defeat this bill, though in strict accordance with the platform on which Bryan ran, which declared that "we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract." This was a demand that the person who loaned the best legal tender money should not be allowed to protect himself against the risk of being paid in the worst.

A similar bill regarding contracts has been defeated in the Alabama Senate. The Populists voted for it. The Democrats, though they supported free coinage last month, voted against it.

Georgia gave Bryan 34,000 plurality and Alabama 77,000, and yet the Democratic Senates of those two States have availed themselves of the first opportunity to repudiate one of the planks in his platform.

In all of the Southern States the Democrats, who supported Bryan though they had no faith in his doctrines, are anxious to get rid of free silver and all the financial follies and wickednesses of the Chicago platform.

If the Chicago convention were to be held over again the platform adopted would not contain a free riot or a free silver plank. It is doubtful whether the unconstitutional income tax law would be indorsed.

INASMUCH as the Rev. John Watson pronounces his other name Ee-an Maclaren there need be no further brain-worry on that subject.

DOG-CATCHERS are at work again, and many an owner of a pug or spaniel of high degree is getting hot under his dog-collar.

THE editor of the valued Congressional Record will place his readers under obligations if he will devote less of its space hereafter to the criminal news of 1873.

NO GRASS grows under their restless feet as the office-seekers hurry on, for they've got to make the job complete they began on Maj. McKinley's lawn.

THE Pennsylvania Patrons of Husbandry have formally indorsed the good roads movement, but they desire to have it understood distinctly that they haven't been scared into it, and that they have always been in favor of good roads, by gum!

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN years ago yesterday Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army to Gen. George Washington at Yorktown, Va. It was a square, standup battle, and was won on its merits. In those days of primitive simplicity victories were not gained by making a previous arrangement with the referee.

THE giddy young French person who has invaded the country again has caught a slight cold and may contract a severe frost before she recovers.

AS REGARDS Coxey—but it really doesn't make any difference.

NO MAN can tell what a day may bring forth or when Judge Goggin may break out.

IT will not be denied that the Rev. C. O. Brown has had his full share of free advertising.

DIRECTIONS for preparing the city water for use will remain the same as heretofore until further notice.

BOOTBLACKS, peanut venders, and keepers of lunch counters will be excluded from the County Building after Jan. 15. The only unsavory persons allowed to frequent the building after that date must have large bank accounts, high salaries, or a pull.

STILL, St. Louis does a fairly respectable business in the cheaper varieties of shoes.

WONG CHIN FOO, the Confucian missionary, is a fluent speaker and uses a good article of English, but at the rate at which he is making proselytes in Chicago now it will take him millions of years to convert the whole country.

SENATORIAL GOSSIP.

Fairfield Republican: The Chicago Tribune of the 12th ult. interviewed the Republican newspaper men of the State as to their choice for Senator to succeed Senator Palmer. Ninety-one were for Hon. William E. Mason, to only forty-three against that gentleman. Those opposed were divided among ten prospective candidates, the leading one having only fifteen votes. Mr. Mason has the people with him and ought to be chosen Senator.

Olney Republican: Richland was the first county in the State to instruct its delegates to the State convention for McKinley and Tanner and indorse the candidacy of William E. Mason for Senator, and the Forty-fifth Senatorial District was the first to adopt resolutions instructing its Representatives to vote for Mason. If the question were left to a vote of the Republicans of the district Mason would get nine out of every ten votes cast over all competitors.

Cairo Citizen: Mr. Mason of Chicago has been so active in the campaigns of recent years that he has made friends in all parts of the State. He has been a member of Congress, but occupies no public position now. As a public speaker, a debater, he has very few equals. He is a man of high character, and is highly respected by his neighbors who know him well. He would take a prominent place in the United States Senate and would exercise a strong influence there. These considerations give him a strong hold upon the people of the State.

Joliet Republican: While this paper has expressed no individual preference, it is generally conceded that a Cook County man is destined to succeed Senator Palmer. In this view of the situation, no one man's candidacy will be watched with greater interest than that of Martin B. Madden, especially as he will have the active support of Senator George H. Monroe of this city. Mr. Madden has been the object of much adverse criticism, reference to which has been made in these columns, but the indorsement given him at Monday night's meeting in Chicago was certainly very gratifying.

Carbondale Republican Free Press: The people want Mr. Mason for two reasons: First, he has earned it. By his tireless energy, his ability and eloquence, he made more votes for the Republican party during the last campaign than all the other candidates combined. He was one of the most effective campaign orators and workers the Republican party had, and has been for years, and the people feel that his efforts ought to be suitably recognized. Second, because of his eminent fitness for the position. He is honest and well qualified, and would be of equal value to his people and the country, as is that matchless statesman, Shelby M. Cullom. But the two men are so different that when harnessed together they would make an absolutely invincible pair, and Illinois would take her rightful place away up at the head in that greatest legislative body on earth—the United States Senate.

PERSONALS.

The daughters of the Prince of Wales could swim before they could read.

Mrs. Lease's friends say in extenuation of her career that she has to support the family.

Bishop W. D. Walker of North Dakota has been confirmed as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

The report recently circulated that Bishop H. A. Neely (Episcopal) of Maine will soon retire is authoritatively denied.

Sir Edward Clarke, the eminent English barrister, is said to have an income of $100,000 a year from his law practice. His fee for defending Mrs. Castle, the wealthy Californian who was accused of shoplifting, was $5,000.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen does not propose to rest. A twenty-ton yacht is on the stocks at a Norwegian port, designed for coasting around the shores of Norway and Spitzbergen to take soundings; and in this he intends to continue the studies of currents he began on board the Fram. Colin Archer, who planned the Fram, is overseeing the building of this yacht.

There are some flies in the Bernhardt ointment. Three of the most illustrious members of the Legion of Honor have asked the President of the French Republic to bestow the decoration on Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. M. Faure declines. He fears the example would become contagious.

Lord Mayor Faudel-Phillips of London broke down while introducing Ambassador Bayard at a meeting recently, owing to the weight of his official robes. He sat down suddenly, took the robes off in the presence of the audience, and was brought to with Mrs. Bayard's smelling bottle.

The Berlin artist, Prof. Adolf Henning, recently celebrated his diamond wedding in that city. The Berlin Academy of Arts, of which Henning has been a member since 1839, sent a deputation of five of its members to convey him its congratulations, and the Empress sent him the golden jubilee medal. Prof. Henning was born in Berlin in 1809.

Mrs. Lynn Lynton having asserted in a London periodical that "the prettiest woman in the world loses all her distinctive charm when 'biking,'" the Countess of Malmesbury hastens to say that her sex looks well on bicycles, and vastly better than men, because "the motive power is concealed almost entirely by the skirt if the ankle-action be good."

The Siddons memorial statue, which Sir Henry Irving will unveil on Paddington Green, London, is nearing completion. It is being modeled after the design approved by the late Lord Leighton and the Memorial committee, by M. Chavalliaud. The statue, life-size, shows Mrs. Siddons in a seated position, in Grecian costume, her head surmounted by a coronet, and a veil falling over her shoulders. In her left hand is a dagger, while her right arm rests upon the arm of the chair. The tips of the fingers of the right hand touch the side of her forehead, and indicate a pensive mood. The portrait of the actress was obtained, after careful research, from Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated painting of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse.

Bedric Hanem, the Circassian Princess who, five-and-twenty years ago, was famed for her beauty throughout the harems of Constantinople and of Cairo, and who was the favorite wife of the Sultan Abdul Aziz during the period that immediately preceded his deposition and suicide, has just met with a shocking death. While dressing to attend a wedding her light, gauzy robes caught fire, and she was burned to death. Since the demise of the late Sultan she had resided in the beautiful villa or palace of Kouroulsh Esme, on the shores of the Bosphorus, and about a couple of years ago married, "en secondes noces," a Turkish General of the name of Hafiz Pasha, who now survives her, and will become heir to all her wealth.

CURRENT NOTES.

She—"I'm sure you love me no longer. Now do not deny it. I can see the change in you. I'm no fool. You should have married somebody stupider." He—"I couldn't find one."—Judy.

Sunday-School Teacher—"Now, boys, speak right up, and answer promptly. Who carried off the gates of Gaza?" Every boy, promptly and in chorus—"Twa'n't me. I didn't touch them."—Household Words.

Crucial.—Yabsley—"The truest test of a man's friendship is his willingness to lend you money." Mudge—"O, 'most anybody will lend money. The real test is when you strike him for a second loan."—Indianapolis Journal.

Crimsonbeak—"That alarm clock of mine went last night for the first time in a year." Yeast—"Why didn't it go before?" "Well, because this is the first time I ever fired it at a cat."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Marienbad.—"See here, waiter, why is the mirror hung so low in my bedroom?" "The proprietor ordered it, sir. He says that all people want to see is whether their waists are growing smaller."—Fliegende Blätter.

"I suppose," said the visitor, "that the Congressmen will observe the usual rules in their assemblages from time to time." "Yes," replied Col. Stillwell. "Thah's no use o' changin' aroun' I'm one to anothuh. You can't get anything mo' relable than Hoyle."—Washington Star.

Greene—"They tell me you have got a wonder for a wife. You have a well-ordered house, they say." Gray—"Yes; Clara is forever ordering somebody around. When it isn't the girl or the dog it's your humble servant. O, yes, our house is well ordered, and no mistake!"—Boston Transcript.

Freshleigh, '00, met an old colored man the other day crossing the campus, and the following conversation ensued: Freshleigh—"Hello, Sam! The trees are getting nearly as black as you are, hey?" Big Sam—"Yessah, an' next spring, sah, dey'll be nearly as green as you, sah."—Princeton Tiger.

Ethel—"So your ladies' whist club has disbanded?" Penelope—"Yes. You see, after the third or fourth trick we couldn't remember what were trumps." Ethel—"Why didn't you leave the trump card on the table, then?" Penelope—"We tried that, but after the third or fourth trick we couldn't remember who it belonged to."—London Figaro.

"I understand you were punished in school today Thomas," said Mr. Bacon to his 12-year-old boy. "Yes, sir," promptly replied the juvenile. "For what?" "For telling the truth, sir." "Your teacher said it was for some reflection you made upon her age." "That's the way she took it, father. You see, she drew a picture of a basket of eggs on the blackboard, and while she was out of the room I just wrote under them: 'The hen what made these eggs isn't any chicken!'"—Yonkers Statesman.

Olney's Astonishing Contention on Railroad Trusts.

Attorney-General Harmon's proceeding against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association appears to be a confident and, better still, a sincere and honest effort to apply and enforce the anti-trust law of 1890. It seems to have been brought with an honest purpose on the part of the Attorney-General to serve the people and not to provide an excuse for letting the trusts escape. In this respect it is wholly unlike the Philadelphia sugar trust case, which could not have been better devised to serve trust interests and to bring the law into contempt if it had been prepared by the attorneys of the trusts instead of by attorneys for the people.

This case differs from the others also in this: the Attorney-General who is prosecuting it seems to believe in the law, as his predecessors did not. He does not share Mr. Olney's contemptuous view that it is ridiculous for Congress to enact laws in restraint of corporations able to employ lawyers of his ability and afterwards to put them into positions as the attorneys for the government.

It is a pity that this one earnest effort to enforce the anti-trust law was not made at the beginning rather than at the end of an administration specially and peculiarly pledged to endeavors in that direction.

The case now in question may be briefly explained. The railroads west of the Missouri were chartered by the several States for the purpose of securing to the people a wholesome competition in freight-carrying. Many of them were in fact built and equipped out of government bounty with the same end in view. But in order to make themselves masters of the people and to extort from the transportation of an imperial domain "all that the traffic will bear," they have formed a close conspiracy, eliminating competition and creating a Committee of Extortion to fix and enforce rates at will.

The Attorney-General seeks to break up this conspiracy. He sues to dissolve the association, and if he succeeds in that he will naturally proceed to prosecute the conspirators under the criminal clauses of the law.

The conspirators admit the facts of the conspiracy. But they contend that the anti-trust law of 1890 does not apply to railroads. In support of this contention they rely upon some wire-drawn technicalities and upon words spoken in debate upon the measure while it was pending.

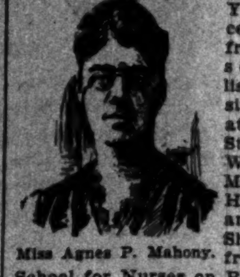
The Attorney-General antagonizes the technicalities and cites numberless decisions to show that where the intent of a statute is made plain by its own language no inquiry as to the words spoken in debate can be made, and no words so spoken can alter its obvious construction.

It is worthy of note that there is no question here raised of the constitutional power of Congress to enact effective laws in restraint of trust conspiracies. Even an adverse decision of this case would in no way sustain Mr. Olney's astonishing contention made in his first annual report as Attorney-General, that Congress cannot pass constitutional laws in restraint of conspiracies of monopoly.

Success with Tobacco in Florida.

If the experiments that have been made in the cultivation of tobacco at Fort Meade are any evidence of the results that may be obtained in other portions of the State, then tobacco-growing is likely to become one of the most important industries in Florida, oranges not excepted. What is known as the Cuban Tobacco Growers' company of Fort Meade is in charge of the tobacco-growing in that section. The firm brought over from Cuba several hundred experienced tobacco laborers, thus enabling the crop to be grown and gathered under the direction of men who were perfectly familiar with the cultivation of what is considered to be the best tobacco in the world. In this way it is hoped to secure the best possible results, and Mr. Varn is confident that such has been and is being obtained. About ninety acres have been planted to tobacco around Fort Meade this fall, and from 300 to 400 acres will be devoted to the same crop next spring. By the means of proper irrigation, two crops per year can be grown, it is claimed, thus making the land doubly remunerative. Mr. Varn stated that the Cubans who have been employed at Fort Meade say that the crop that is just being gathered there is fully equal to the Havana grown tobacco.—Jacksonville Citizen.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.



Miss Agnes P. Mahony.

A young woman who is attracting a great deal of attention in the East is Miss Agnes P. Mahony of New York, who has recently been appointed from the State civil service eligible list to the position of apothecary at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. Miss Mahony is a native of Hawthorne, N. J., and is 37 years old. She was graduated from the Training School for Nurses on Blackwell's Island in the class of 1881 and was second in her class. She commenced the study of medicine, and was for several years in the medical ward of St. John's Guild, on Staten Island. She afterward entered the New York College of Pharmacy, won a prize of $100 for scholarship, and was the only woman in a class of 180. She graduated from that institution in 1885, and bought out the business of a Brooklyn pharmacist. In March of this year Miss Mahony was appointed head nurse at the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, but resigned that position to accept that of superintendent in the dispensary at the Hart's Island institution, which position she still holds.

* * *

The following incident occurred a few days ago at a ball in Berlin. A Colonel advanced toward a young Lieutenant, who bore on his breast as sole decoration a large badge richly set with diamonds. "Tell me, young man," he said, "what is that thing you have got there?" "It is an order, my Colonel," replied the Lieutenant. "An order!" exclaimed the Colonel. "It is not Prussian, then, for I don't know it." "It is an English order, my Colonel," responded the juvenile officer. "Ah, indeed!" said his superior; "who, for goodness' sake, could have given you such an order?" "My grandmother, my Colonel," was the reply. "Your grandmother!" ejaculated the Colonel, bursting out laughing; "what is her name?" "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of England," answered the young Lieutenant, who was none other than Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Colonel suddenly disappeared.

* * *

A reminiscence of Judge Albion W. Tourgée's life as a Federal official in North Carolina floated to the surface yesterday at the Capitol, says the Washington Post. A group of Southern members was gathered about an open grate in one of the cloak-rooms talking over the editorial in which Tom Watson with elegant diction scored Senator Marion Butler. "It reminds me," said one of the party, "of a story of Judge Fowler and Judge Tourgée, when the latter was writing his keen satires for the Northern press. Judge Fowler was one of Tourgée's victims, and at last was goaded to the extreme of smashing the Northerner over the head with an umbrella. When a friend remonstrated with him for losing his temper, Judge Fowler remarked: 'Now, John, you know I wouldn't have minded it at all if the syntax hadn't been so confoundedly elegant.'"

* * *

On an ordinary dirt road, according to the Philadelphia Record, "a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw eleven times as much as on a dirt road, or thirty-three times as much as he can carry on his back. What the road traffic of cities owes to the street railways is illustrated by the computation that on metal rails a horse can draw one and two thirds times as much as on the best asphalt pavement; four times as much as on Belgian blocks, nine times as much as on cobblestones, twenty times as much as on an earth road, and forty times as much as on sand."

* * *

The Town of Mentone, in the south of France, has long been a resort for consumptives. Latterly, it is reported, they have failed to derive much benefit from a stay in its borders, and the number of such visits is greatly reduced. "It is claimed that the soil of the neighborhood has become impregnated with germs, and that instead of giving relief to sufferers it is now the last place on earth to which they should resort. It is even stated that the natives of the locality, who once presented such a vigorous and hardy appearance, have acquired the look of invalids themselves, and that disease is now rampant where the best of health once prevailed. The decline of Mentone as a health resort is cited as a conclusive proof of the germ theory of disease."

* * *

Referring to the rare old Madeira that was drank to the health of President Cleveland by the Jeffersonian Democrats of Baltimore last week (it was of the vintage of 1800), Mr. A. J. Eddy, the well-known Chicago lawyer, writes: "I have in my collection of wines two Madeiras, one of which dates back into the last century, and the other is probably almost if not quite as old. The first one referred to was imported in 1822 for Francis Gray of Boston and at the time it was imported it was an old Madeira. It was bottled in 1842 and has never been rebottled. Mr. Gray's cellar was one of the famous cellars of Boston and was particularly rich in old Madeiras. I have two Madeiras from this cellar and they are the only Madeiras I have ever met the age and authenticity of which are beyond question."

* * *

The vote in the Georgia Senate defeating a resolution against gold contracts "uncovers the fact," the Macon Telegraph (Dem.) says, "that the fiat-money sentiment in Georgia is not strong enough to cause the Legislature to discredit the State by enacting laws to meet the views of the propagandists of that miserable doctrine. The vote also goes to bear out the Telegraph in its position that the substantial people of Georgia are not in favor of the Chicago declarations, notwithstanding a majority of its citizens voted for Bryan for the sake of party regularity. The resolution killed in the Georgia Senate was exactly in line with the platform upon which Mr. Bryan stood."

* * *

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has some good advice for the South. Speaking at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., the other day he said: "If you will go from Weldon to Wilmington I will venture that you can find from ten to fifty people at every station standing idly by whittling sticks and chewing tobacco. They do not know how to do anything that requires skill. They cannot even make ax-helves. A short time ago I saw at a station in North Carolina a bundle of ax-helves, and upon asking where they were from I was told that they had been shipped from Kansas. No other State has so magnificent a supply of timber, and yet we buy ax-helves from Kansas and wagons from Northern States. We must get out of that."

* * *

The Dubuque Telegraph thinks that Senator Allison will not accept the place of Secretary of State or any other place in the Cabinet, even if it should be offered to him. The Telegraph is of opinion that such a place is not desirable for the Senator, who has a full term of six years assured to him in the Senate and as much longer as he may desire. "In the Senate Allison," says the Telegraph, "is independent and his own master. As the chief of the State Department he would be the clerk of the President, and removable at the latter's pleasure."

* * *

The game of poker has become a political issue in West Virginia. The Ritchie Gazette has come out against Col. George M. Bowers of Berkeley County, a candidate for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in that district, because he is charged with knowing how to play poker. It says: "Too many Republicans look with righteous indignation upon this terrible sin to countenance it in a public official."

* * *

A Mississippi paper says that nearly all the atrocious murders in that State have been committed in prohibition counties, and adds: "Blind-tiger whisky prompts men to deeds that are fearful to contemplate. In Lauderdale, Lafayette, and Sunflower Counties terrible crimes have lately been committed; all these counties have voted 'dry.'"

* * *

A Dallas, Tex., correspondent of the Galveston News (Dem.) says that a study of the election figures discloses the fact that "the Republican party in Texas not only made phenomenal gains in the last election, but that it made the gains in the most civilized, progressive, and cultured section of the State—viz., the larger cities and towns."

* * *

"Protection for the ballot must come not by external pressure," the Louisville Post (Dem.) says, "but from a recognition in each community of the demoralization attendant on, inseparable from, crime against the ballot; reform must come not from Federal election laws but from an awakened public conscience in every community."

ROADS GIVE FEW PASSES.

TRANSPORTATION LINES ARE SHUTTING DOWN ON FREE RIDES.

Inter-State Commerce Law and Agreements Between the Managers' and Passenger Agents' Associations Are Stumbling Blocks in the Way of the Man Who Would Travel Without Expense—Good Old Times When "Annuals" and "Trips" Came Easy.

More than five hundred millions of people ride on the railroads of the United States every year. Of this number time was when 500,000 rode on passes and paid no fare. But granger legislation, passenger association agreements, and hard times generally have reduced the number of deadheads nearly three-fourths during the last ten years.

In the good old times in the middle '80s annual passes were as common as tickets that were paid for, and could be had almost for the asking. But those good times have gone forever, never to return again as long as inter-State commerce commissions exist. The man who rides on an "annual" these days must have a pull stronger than that of a Chicago Alderman or a United States Senator. The "annuals" are given out for cause only, and it must be good cause or the applicant must pay his fare.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission does not recognize passes as legitimate, and the strict construction of the law has been a good thing for the railroads. That is about the only clause in the law that the railroads really sanction. It gives them the protection they have so long prayed for, and is the only effectual bar to the determined and undeserving pass fiend. Before the law was passed when a General Manager was approached with a request for a pass he could only refuse on the ground that the applicant was not entitled to one, and that always resulted in making an enemy to the road forever. So it was policy to give up the pass and retain the friendship of the applicant on the theory that he might be useful some time in a political or business way.

The Law His Refuge.

Now when a general manager has an application for an annual he welcomes the applicant as a long lost brother. He shakes his hand cordially and seats him so the light will fall full on his face and proceeds to study him. He searches his inmost soul with a mental X ray, and if he thinks he discovers that the applicant is totally unfit to carry an annual pass around the country, as he is pretty sure to do, he smiles blandly and says:

"Now, my dear sir, nothing would give me more pleasure than to give you an annual pass over our road. In fact, you are entitled to one by every right of courtesy and business consideration, but you see my hands are completely tied by this inter-State commerce law.

"It is the most despotic measure that was ever passed to harass the soul of a railroad manager. Why, it will not allow me to manage the road as I please and absolutely prevents me from showing such simple little courtesies to my friends as you have just alluded to. If I should give you an annual pass it would mean a fine of $500, not only for me but for every general officer of the road and it might result in taking away our charter. It's tough, but I must obey the law until we can prevail upon Congress to modify it in this particular."

The applicant can present no argument that will meet this condition of affairs and he goes out and pays his good money over the counter for a ticket. Pretty soon he gets used to it and continues to buy his tickets and the passenger earnings of the road continue to increase.

Marble Heart Instead of Passes.

This year the Western roads are more strict than ever in regard to annual passes. They are issued by the general managers only, and the general passenger agents are confined to trip passes. Hundreds of men who have always enjoyed the privileges of annual passes are receiving polite and friendly notes in reply to their letters inclosing their 1896 passes for renewal, telling them that the recent pass agreement between the general managers of the roads will not allow annuals to be reissued and expressing the deepest regret. But it goes, and there will be more money spent for tickets next year than ever before.

General Manager W. C. Brown of the Burlington said he thought the restrictions often worked a real hardship both to the roads and their patrons, but as long as the inter-State commerce law and pass agreements existed the only honorable course was to live up to their requirements. He said no reasonable business-man would expect a manager to break his obligation, given in good faith to other managers, or to violate the law. The Burlington had always been liberal with passes, but now it is compelled to decline many applications that would be promptly honored were it not for the restrictions mentioned.

General Manager Truesdale of the Rock Island said the only passes that were allowed to be issued by the railroads were to its own employés and certain officers and employés of other lines and to newspapers in exchange for legitimate advertising. His road, he said, was living up to the agreement. Since the inter-State commerce law went into effect there has been much less demand for passes of all kinds and the road had received a large amount of money for travel that had never been paid for before.

Narrowing the Limits.

Other general managers confirmed these statements. One of them said [illegible] narrower limits this year than he had ever dared to hope was possible. The free system had been greatly abused, and it became a matter of such importance that some radical measures had to be taken. The recent pass agreement had done more to correct the abuse than anything except the inter-State law. He said the public had no conception of the number of people who have always ridden over the roads without paying fare and without in any way being entitled to such a privilege. He cited one year during a session of the Legislature which followed a State convention, when the statistics showed that 40 per cent of all the people who rode over his company's lines for six months traveled on passes.

The most dangerous pass fiends are politicians. If a man happens to be elected to the Legislature or any public office, in fact, he promptly applies for an annual pass for himself and trip passes for all his friends. If he gets them that settles him for life. Once he rides over a railroad with the mystic bit of pasteboard in his pocket he is forever an enemy to the system which requires a traveler to buy his ticket before entering the cars. Notwithstanding the fact his term has expired, during which he has been of no earthly use to the railroad companies, he continues to demand passes with as much assurance as ever, and when he is finally turned down at once becomes a bitter enemy of corporations in general and railroads in particular.

Hard on the Politicians.

This class of free travel will be greatly reduced next year and for all time to come. Already it is a difficult matter for politicians to get annual passes, and trip passes were distressingly scarce during the political conventions last summer. Hundreds of delegates, alternates, and candidates, to whom the novelty was a painful one, had to buy tickets to St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield last summer or walk or stay at home. Railroads have long ago discovered that they received no benefit whatever from this class of people, and not infrequently were made to suffer by the men who were riding around the country on free passes.

Before the inter-State law went into effect and the railroad companies in the West took more interest in politics than they do now, it was no unusual sight to see a conductor go through a car and fail to find a single passenger who had a ticket that had been paid for. So notorious did this abuse become that it is related of the conductors on one of the main lines running from Chicago to the Pacific coast that when they entered the cars they invariably cried out: "Please show your passes."

During one memorable session of the Iowa Legislature members of the Legislature and politicians who were supposed to have a pull were supplied with blocks of blank passes which they used as they pleased. Large numbers of these found their way into the scalpers' hands, and so large was the trade in this sort of transportation that the railroads found that they were being undersold on their own tickets everywhere and their receipts fell off to such an extent that the gross income was materially reduced.

Those were easy times, indeed, and the man who paid railroad fare either in the State or outside of it was away behind the procession. But all that has been changed, and the railroads are more than glad of the revolution.

Scalpers Are Shut Out.

There was a time when scalpers made a great deal of money dealing in trip passes. Sometimes annual passes also found their way into the hands of men not entitled to them through the brokers, but traffic in free transportation of any kind has been reduced to the lowest point ever known. A few years ago it was an easy thing to go into almost any broker's office and buy a trip pass to almost any point at greatly reduced rates, but it is a rare thing to find one on sale now.

If a request is made by a person in Chicago for a pass to be sent to another person out of the city it is not mailed to the applicant direct, but to the agent of the company to the point named. The person for whom it is intended must call upon the agent, who takes his personal description and his written receipt.

Great precaution is taken to prevent the forgery of passes. Most of them are printed on paper especially prepared and which will instantly reveal any attempt of erasure of the name or date.

Conductors in the Business.

The pass system reached its highest state of development about the time the Santa Fé road was being built into New Mexico. During that period no self-respecting Kansan ever bought a ticket over the road. As the population of the towns in the western part of the State and New Mexico clear to the end of the line was composed almost entirely of Kansas people the revenue from the passenger earnings was not enough to pay for the oil burned in the coach lamps.

The conductors entered into a lively competition with the company when people from the East began to buy tickets and travel over the road, and as the rules of the company regarding passes became more strict the conductors loosened up on their pass system accordingly.

They did not actually issue free passes except to personal friends, but they established a schedule of prices for travel so much below the company's rates that in a short time the conductors were doing about all the cash business that came to the road. For instance, the company charged $11 from Santa Fé to Albuquerque, but one could ride with the conductor of a passenger train for $8, while the rates charged by freight conductors were only $5. As the latter was obliged to divide his earnings with the brakemen his receipts from this source were often not much larger than the salary paid him by the company.

Passenger conductors kept all they got and some made enough in two or three years to enable them to retire and engage in other pursuits which, while perhaps not quite as profitable, were less risky.

The pass system on the Santa Fé was greatly abused until the close of the Strong administration. After that the rules became more rigid until now under Mr. Ripley's management no passes are issued except for a cause that comes strictly within the law.

The manager of the Chicago-Southern railroad said while he did not expect to live long enough to see the pass system abolished entirely the time was not far distant when nobody but officers and employés would be allowed to ride upon the railroads of this country without paying fare. It is already extremely difficult to obtain passes over Eastern roads and the lines are being narrowed every year.

It is a curious fact that in spite of the great increase in passenger traffic during the last ten years, largely consequent upon the restriction of passes, rates to the general public have not been materially reduced.

LUKE COYNE IS DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

Canalport Avenue Policemen Looking for James Donovan, the Wounded Man's Alleged Assailant.

Luke Coyne, who was shot and seriously wounded on Saturday night by James Donovan, is in a critical condition at the County Hospital.

The shooting took place at Coyne's home, No. 36 John place, and was the result of a quarrel, during which Donovan drew a revolver and shot Coyne in the abdomen. The police of the Canalport Avenue Station are searching for Donovan.

Two Grand Army Entertainments.

The first of a series of entertainments to be given at the Oxford Auditorium, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, will take place this and tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Abraham Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R., which has secured A. R. Carrington to put on two of his scenic allegories—"The Evolution of a New World" and the "Battle of Shiloh." The program is similar to the one Mr. Carrington gave five consecutive weeks at the Libby Prison War Museum the year of the World's Fair, but much more elaborate.

RUN DOWN BY A SCORCHER

MRS. A. L. COLLIGAN SEVERELY HURT BY A WHEELMAN.

While Standing in Madison Street, Near Elizabeth, She Is Struck by a Rider Going at High Speed—The Man and His Companion Are Held by the Crowd Until They Give Their Names—Say They Are C. L. and R. A. Scholtz.

Mrs. A. L. Colligan, No. 428 Madison street, was knocked down by a scorching wheelman yesterday at the corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets and so severely injured her physician says she will not recover for a month. The forefinger of her right hand is broken, several teeth are knocked out, and her face and head are a mass of bruises. She also sustained internal injuries, but how serious the doctor is unable yet to determine.

The bicyclist responsible for the accident gave the name of C. L. Scholtz, No. 264 North Halsted street. He was accompanied by his cousin, who gave his name as R. A. Scholtz. After picking themselves up from the street after the collision they were on the point of riding away, but were held by the crowd until they gave their names and addresses, which they seemed reluctant to do.

Mrs. Colligan had stepped into the street to return to her home as a car stopped to let off a passenger. She says she looked up and down the street, but saw no bicycle riders either way, and that was the last thing she remembered for over half an hour. The scorcher, who came around the rear end of the car, struck her with such force she was hurled into the air, falling on the asphalt pavement near the curb, breaking the first finger on the right hand, knocking several of her front teeth out, and leaving her face and head a mass of cuts and bruises. She was carried into Wilson's drug store, at Throop and Madison streets, unconscious and covered with blood. Her wounds were dressed by Druggist Smale, and she was taken home by Mrs. Dr. Duglas, No. 428 Madison street, an eye-witness of the accident.

Mrs. Duglas said Scholtz and his companion were scorching at the greatest rate of speed she ever saw, and after knocking Mrs. Colligan down they did not want to stop to see how badly their victim was hurt. They mounted and started to ride off, she said, but were prevented by the crowd. After they had given their names they rode away without even stopping at the drug store to find out how badly the woman was hurt.

Dr. Shenick, No. 456 Jackson boulevard, was called, and set Mrs. Colligan's broken finger and dressed her wounds. He also found she had received internal injuries, but could not state how serious they were. He said, however, Mrs. Colligan would not be able to be out for a month.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A 'POSSUM.

Clerk Gores and Head Porter Casey of the Auditorium Annex Provide Sport for a Crowd.

Probably the most exciting chase Chicago has witnessed in many a day took place late on Saturday afternoon in the alley in the rear of the Auditorium Annex. The object of pursuit was a ripe, juicy 'possum. The pursuers were chiefly colored men and boys—which explains why the chase was exciting. Clerk Paul Gores and Head Porter John Casey of the hotel conceived and managed the entertainment. The 'possum was one of four which John P. Gillette of Elkhart, Ill., sent Mr. Gores a short time ago.

The alley was in a state of partial blockade when Casey appeared carrying the 'possum, and excitement waxed high. Casey cleared a sufficient space to admit of giving the 'possum maneuvering ground and laid down the rules to those intending to participate in the chase. A few barrels and boxes were scattered about to give the 'possum dodging room when hard pressed and then the animal was let loose.

No football team ever went at an opposing line as that crowd went after that 'possum. With a whoop and a howl they dashed in pursuit of the fleeing 'possum, which at first sought safety in flight down the alley, then turned and dodged behind two or three barrels. At these the pursuers charged, turning them over and incidentally several of their own number. The 'possum doubled and two sections of the crowd came together, and in a moment were mixed in a struggling, shouting mass.

After half a dozen mixups, however, the animal was captured, to the chagrin of the hotel waiters, by a rank outsider, Abraham Jones, a small, wiry, colored man.

MAN 71 YEARS OLD HANGS HIMSELF.

Patrick Meehan, Despondent Because He Has No Work, Takes His Life.

Patrick Meehan, 71 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday night by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of his home, No. [illegible] Harrison street. The body was found early yesterday morning by the old man's son, Daniel.

Meehan had been living with his daughter, Mrs. John Murphy. For several weeks he had been out of employment, despondency set in, and Meehan decided to end his life. Late on Saturday evening he left his home, saying he was going to take a walk. He did not return, and yesterday morning a search was instituted.

Meehan had suspended a rope over a rafter and, standing on a box, fastened the cord around his neck and kicked the support from under him.

POLES WAR FOR TRADE AND RELIGION

Indignation Meeting at St. Adelbert's Hall Protests Against Jews, Bohemians, and Independent Church.

A Polish indignation meeting to protest against both business encroachments and religious opposition was held yesterday afternoon at St. Adelbert's School Hall, Paulina and Sixteenth streets. The objects of attack on commercial grounds were Bohemians and Jews, while the targets of religious invective were the promoters of the new Polish Independent Church, which is under way in the neighborhood.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Polish Business-Men's Association of the Southwest Side. The hall was crowded to the doors. Most of the association's members belong to St. Adelbert's parish.

The speakers inveighed against the starting of business enterprises in Polish settlements by Jews and Bohemians. These were assailed fiercely, and an appeal was made to the people present to help the association in its work of establishing Polish business enterprises and to refrain from patronizing the places assailed.

Those behind the Polish Independent Church were associated with "institutions of the devil," "slums of society," "leeches and thieves." The people were told that no such church should be begun in the neighborhood, as it would be detrimental to the general welfare of the community. They were warned to keep away from it and to refuse to have any dealings with those who were in favor of it.

Clemens Belinski, President of the Polish Catholic Union of America, was the main speaker. Others who spoke were Leon Schultz, John Malek, Frank Kaminski, John Manna, and Attorney Bielinski.

The meeting was announced at the St. Adelbert's Church during the morning services.

LORIN BURNAM IS FOUND LIFELESS.

Rogers Park Police Search in Vain for the Supposed Wealth of the Eccentric Octogenarian.

Lorin Burnam, 83 years old, a resident of Rogers Park, and the reputer possessor of means, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by the family of S. F. Carpenter, with whom he was living, at No. 838 Estes avenue. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

A search was made by the police for Burnam's money, but the only paper bearing on finances was an unfinished letter addressed to "Mr. Osborne," saying the writer had either $300 or $3,000 due him, the police were unable to determine which, and adding: "I have not been feeling well for a few days and think I had better have some money by me to save the trouble of being buried in the potter's field."

Burnam came originally from Medina, N. Y., where a nephew, Fielding Burnam, now lives, and who has been notified of the death. He was a druggist for a while in Kenosha, Wis., and afterward a carpenter, and lived at No. 190 South Desplaines street, Chicago. His wife died many years ago. Two years ago, by the death of an uncle Burnam fell heir to some money, when he moved to Rogers Park, first living with Dr. Burbank, an old friend, and then going to the house where he died.

Despite his extreme age he was a great walker and was a familiar figure to pedestrians in the vicinity of Rogers Park.

His effects were taken to the Rogers Park Police Station and the search for the money Burnam was said to have was made. It disclosed nothing but the unfinished letter. The pockets of Burnam's clothing contained $15. An inquest will be held this morning.

ROBERT G. CLARKE'S FUNERAL TODAY.

Body Will Arrive from Denver This Morning in Charge of Two of His Associates.

The body of Robert G. Clarke, the Chicago man who was killed in the Gold Cup mine in Colorado, of which he was manager, will arrive in Chicago this morning. It will be taken to the home of Mr. Clarke's sister, Mrs. Edward Forman, No. 2206 Prairie avenue, and the funeral services will be held at that house at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. John Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, will conduct them. Interment will be in the family lot at Graceland. Two of Mr. Clarke's friends in Denver, S. A. Josephi and William Penberthy, and the following Chicago men will be the pallbearers: John M. H. Burgett, Edward N. Hill, Horace Stumpf, and L. D. Powers.

CHARGED WITH KILLING HIS AUNT.

Mob Tries to Take Isam Vaughn from the Tipton, Mo., Jail.

Tipton, Mo., Dec. 13.—A mob appeared at the County Jail here last night and demanded to be admitted to the cell of Isam Vaughn, who was arrested yesterday afternoon and who is charged with having murdered his aunt, Mrs. Nancy Birdson, who reared him.

Sheriff Born, fearing mob violence, had previously taken Vaughn to Jefferson City, and when he assured his visitors that Vaughn was not in the jail, they went away.

Mrs. Birdson was murdered on Friday evening at her home, four miles from here, being shot to death while standing in her dooryard. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

Vaughn was arrested on information furnished by his wife and her father, named Williams. They stated that he left home early Friday evening, taking his gun, and stating that he was going turkey hunting. He did not return until 1 o'clock in the morning. His clothing and his gun were found to be bloodstained, and it is now learned that he was seen in the vicinity of his aunt's home on the evening of the murder. Vaughn has a bad reputation.

CROWD CHEERS TWO PLUCKY FIREMEN

William Rooney and John Kaifer Risk Their Lives to Save a Burning Extension Ladder.

William Rooney and John Kaifer risked their lives during a fire at No. 159 West Madison street yesterday evening in order to extinguish flames which were destroying the upper portion of an extension ladder. Their efforts were witnessed by a large crowd of people, a portion of whom had been frightened from the Haymarket Theater. When the firemen had accomplished their daring feat their work was loudly cheered.

The fire was confined to the fifth floor of the building at No. 159 West Madison street, occupied by the printing firm of Albert B. Coombs.

When the alarm was sounded a policeman rushed into the Haymarket Theater and shouted:

"There's a big fire outside!"

In an instant there was a scramble among those in the rear, but those who occupied front seats did not hear the unnecessary warning and enjoyed the performance undisturbed.

The flames inside quickly succumbed to a heavy stream of water. The damage to the contents of the printing establishment is estimated at $500 and to the building $300. The origin of the fire is not known.

Christmas toys to the value of several hundred dollars, placed as a display in one of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.'s State street windows, were ruined last evening by a fire that started from two electric light wires that became crossed. Chemicals in the hands of firemen extinguished the incipient fire.

The feature of the fire, however, was that Assistant Fire Marshal James Horan threw one of the store's watchmen, Thomas Manning, out into the street. When Chief Musham got inside the watchman tried to dictate how the blaze should be extinguished. Chief Musham, getting out of patience, told Horan to throw him out and he quickly obeyed. The onlooking crowd gave a shout when they saw the unlucky watchman tossed into the street.

So close had the crowd surged in the police had to use their clubs to drive the shouting men back to make way for the firemen.

TRY A "CON" GAME ON A FARMER.

Two Operators Undertake to Lead a Confiding Granger Astray and Get Into Trouble Themselves.

John Leddy and Patrick Boyle were arrested at the Grand Central depot last evening by Officer Gibbons and locked up at the Central Police Station. The two men met a fur-coated farmer and told him they would show him a big department store that was open on Sunday, where he could purchase his Christmas presents and return home without staying over night. They had proceeded to lead the farmer away toward the Harrison street viaduct when Officer Gibbons started for them.

When the men saw the policeman they started on a rapid run down Canal street, but after a chase the officer caught them. The farmer had been as badly frightened as the fugitives, and when he saw the officer chasing them also started away looking for a place of safety.

He was last seen by a cabman on the corner running west on Adams street, near Halsted, and did not return.

DIES WHILE HER HUSBAND IS ASLEEP

Mrs. William Douser Is Found Dead in Bed at Her Home in Wallace Street.

Mrs. William Douser was found dead yesterday afternoon in bed at her home, No. 4611 Wallace street, by her husband. Mrs. Douser had been ill for some time. Yesterday morning her husband, after giving her some coffee, retired to an outside room to sleep, and when he awoke in the afternoon about 4 o'clock and entered her room he found her dead. She was 38 years of age.

OWNS HAVING KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Boy in Nebraska Commits Murder and Tries to Lay It on Tramps.

Webster City, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The 13-year-old son of A. E. Paymer was shot and fatally wounded a few days ago at his home in the adjoining county of Webster. His brother, aged 11, was present at the time.

The story was told that two tramps called at the house and begged breakfast. The only ones at home were the boys. While the elder was preparing the meal for them he turned and was confronted by a revolver in the hands of one of the men, who shot. The younger brother ran and claims to have escaped. Sheriff Woolsey of Fort Dodge was called to take charge of the case.

The younger boy gave the officers an accurate description of the tramps, and the closest cross-questioning failed to make any change in his recital. Two men answering the description given by him were arrested today. The boy confessed to the shooting himself when brought to identify the tramps.

CHICAGO MAN REPORTED DROWNED.

Body of Harry Rundell Is Found Floating in Elizabeth Lake, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Harry Rundell, who has relatives and considerable property in Chicago, met death yesterday at Elizabeth Lake, in the northern part of the county. The details are not yet known, and the only information received was brought to the Coroner by a miner. Rundell's body was found floating in the lake. The cause of his death is not known, but it is thought he accidentally shot himself while hunting and fell into the lake. The Coroner has gone to the scene.

CONFUCIUS IS HIS TEXT.

WONG CHIN FOO MAKES A MISSIONARY TALK TO CAUCASIANS.

His Advocacy of Polygamy and Exposition of Transmigration of Souls Fail to Win Converts from the Chicago Audience — His Notion Favoring a Real Instead of a Figurative Lopping Off of Heads in Politics Excites Smiles and Applause.

Wong Chin Foo awakened the risibilities of an audience of Americans which assembled in Kimball Hall last night to hear "Confucius and Confucianism" expounded by the Mongolian.

The High Priest was much in earnest, but his advocacy of polygamy and his declared belief in the transmigration of the soul awakened smiles from the Chicagoans whom he sought to convert.

However, Wong Chin Foo's remarks on civil service reform as existing in China were applauded by the Americans.

There were no Chinamen present, it being strictly a missionary gathering.

The speaker declared that the future existence of the average Chicago politician would be connected with "hog life."

"Polygamy," he declared, "prevents divorces, for men do not need to separate from their wives when other wives can be lawfully obtained without recourse to such cruelty."

The proper system of politics, he suggested, would be the real cutting off of heads instead of mild dismissals from office.

Wong Chin Foo's Remarks.

Wong Chin Foo said:

"By birth I am from North China. But I love my newly adopted country and countrymen so well that I have almost forgotten the way to China. It is because I love this country better than any other that I dare to address you tonight. It is because I found something socially, politically, and morally wrong amongst my newly adopted countrymen that I cannot any longer hold my tongue.

"For nearly twenty centuries you have studied the Bible; for twenty centuries you have prayed and tried to force down the throats of the unbelieving heathen a doctrine that you are all at sea on yourselves.

"How is it that in a rich country and among such people of wealth and refinement industrious men, helpless women, and innocent children can be actually starved to death, not only in the cold and wintry days, but almost every day in the year?

"There must be something sadly out of gear or radically wrong with the fundamental principle of social and religious economy of the Christian's ethics. If a system of reformation fail to accomplish its desired result for so many thousand years isn't it about time to throw it into the Chicago River with a big stone tied to it and try something else?

Salvation by Conscience.

"But our philosophers and divine teachers taught us a more intelligent and nobler idea of our Creator, or Omi Tofoo, as he is called by the prophets. That Omi Tofoo has so loved his children all over the earth that he has given every race of men, according to their natures, peculiarities and wants, a system of salvation or reformation by which they could all reach that objective point of happiness or heaven.

"God has given each individual, no matter how small or humble, a conscience, which is a divine law—or inspiration, as you call it. That divine law develops with the individual intelligence—the individual becomes a sage, a philosopher, a moral genius, and a possible Confucius, or a possible Christ.

"Death is a long dream. The soul wanders away from the body and forgets to return home. It sometimes enters some other beings and lives over again, and sometimes retains its own individuality. If during his life he had been good the spirit continues on its happy dream life of paradise. Being freed from the material body, it goes as the thought, which is the soul, to any desired point instantly.

"But it is different with the soul of the wicked in life. He dreams horrible dreams. He is pursued by imaginary enemies. He is constantly being watched and persecuted. He tries to get away. And he wishes it was only a dream."

DUNLOP CASE IS SET FOR HEARING.

There Is No Likelihood of a Decision Before Next Year.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—J. R. Dunlop's appeal from the sentence of Judge Grosscup, imposing a term in prison for sending objectionable matter through the United States mails, is set down for hearing in the Supreme Court tomorrow. His attorneys, ex-United States Attorney-General Garland and W. S. Forrest of Chicago, were in consultation this evening in regard to the case, which is expected to be argued the latter part of this week. After the arguments are made there is no likelihood of a decision being rendered before next year.

LETTER-CARRIERS ELECT OFFICERS.

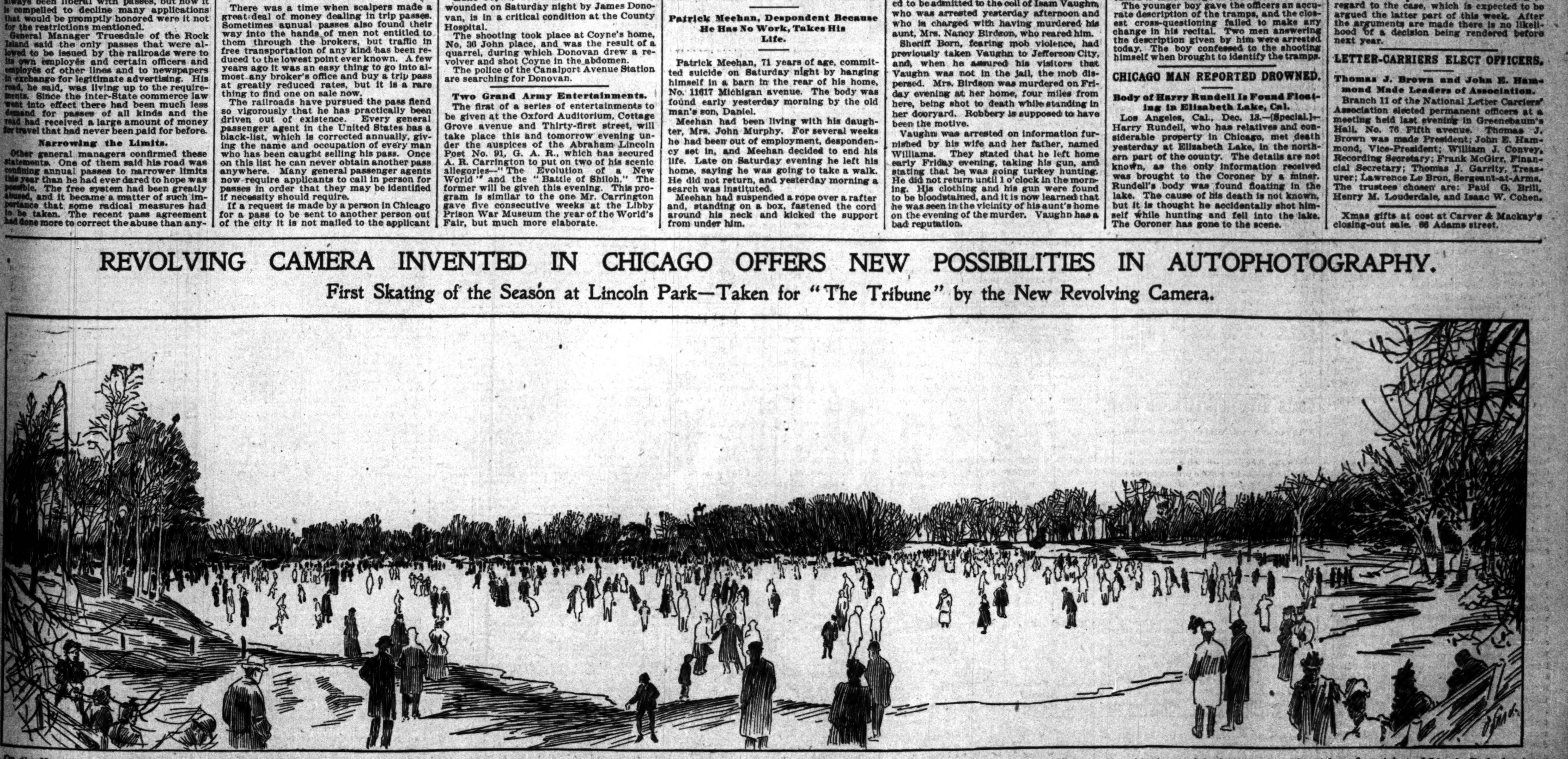
Thomas J. Brown and John E. Hammond Made Leaders of Association.

Branch 11 of the National Letter Carriers' Association elected permanent officers at a meeting held last evening in Greenebaum's Hall, No. 76 Fifth avenue. Thomas J. Brown was made President; John E. Hammond, Vice-President; William J. Coen, Recording Secretary; Frank McGirr, Financial Secretary; Thomas J. Garrity, Treasurer; Lawrence Le Bron, Sergeant-at-Arms. The trustees chosen are: Paul G. Brill, Henry M. Louderdale, and Isaac W. Cohen.

Xmas gifts at cost at Carver & Mackay's closing-out sale. 66 Adams street.

REVOLVING CAMERA INVENTED IN CHICAGO OFFERS NEW POSSIBILITIES IN AUTOPHOTOGRAPHY.

First Skating of the Season at Lincoln Park—Taken for "The Tribune" by the New Revolving Camera.



On the North Side of this city live two men who can take their own pictures four times in one negative with one exposure. They accomplish the feat by means of their panoramic camera, of which they are the inventors and patentees. In a trial made last week for The Tribune their counterfeit presentments were obtained three times in one exposure, and the conditions were unfavorable. Under better circumstances they can photograph themselves four and even five times at once.

The method of accomplishing this feat is simple, and when understood removes at once the improbability which seems to go with it. The panoramic camera, similar to the one described in a recent issue of The Sunday Tribune, is first set up and everything made ready for an exposure. Then the operators press the button and immediately take up a position in the field of view which the camera is slowly covering. As soon as the lens has passed them the operators run around behind the instrument and again take their places further along in the range of action of the revolving camera. This process is repeated a third, a fourth, and sometimes a fifth time, making a most astonishing effect when the film is developed.

The possibilities of this multitudinous photography are many and startling. For instance, one of these operators with a little skill as a "lightning change artist" can enact an entire tragedy all by himself. He can first impersonate a murdered man falling with a bullet wound in his heart. Then on the next turn around the camera he can appear as the murderer, pointing the smoking pistol at his unfortunate victim—himself. Further on in the picture me may easily be a policeman rushing to arrest the villain—himself—and lastly a doctor hurrying to give medical assistance to the wounded man, also himself.

These two new lights in the photographic world are Peter N. Angsten and Charles H. Gesbeck. They live respectively at No. 12 Alaska street and No. 812 Clifton street on the North Side, and are both hard working young mechanics. Mr. Angsten, while at a technical school in Germany, did considerable work with the old original revolving camera which used plates. After his removal to this country photographic films were invented and he began immediately to apply them to a panoramic camera. He took Mr. Gesbeck into partnership with him, and the latter, who is an expert cabinetmaker, soon had several working cameras constructed. As early as 1890 the two inventors took pictures 180 degrees in extent, and from that time on they have improved and perfected their apparatus until they now have instruments in sizes varying from huge boxes which will take pictures four feet long to little toys which record exposure on a strip one and a quarter by five inches in diameter.

These two inventors did not apply for a patent until about a year ago, and were brought at once into interference with a number of other investigators along the same line, but they were able to prove the priority of their claims and were granted a patent last September. Thus Chicago is the real home of the first perfected panoramic camera, thought by many to be destined to make a revolution in the art of outdoor photography.

Some of the views taken by these instruments are a revelation to the operators, who have previously been under the necessity of making panoramic views by means of a number of jointed photographs. Pictures have been taken of Lincoln Park showing the entire north end from the lake shore to Clark street, of three street intersections at once, of the entire lake front during a yacht race, and of a number of similar subjects impossible with any other kind of an instrument. The view taken of the skaters on a bright day in Lincoln Park shows the entire extent of the south pond. It was selected from a point almost exactly across from the Grant Monument, and shows the whole field of ice covered with a merry crowd. To take this by the ordinary picture-taking instrument would be a practical impossibility.

SHOW THEIR '97 MODELS.

LIST OF FIRMS WHICH WILL EXHIBIT AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

Two Hundred and Thirty-two Companies Have Secured Space at the Coliseum in Which to Display the New Wheels and Sundries to Be Placed on the Market for Wheelmen—Posters and Motocycles May Be Added to the Attractions.

Two hundred and thirty-two firms manufacturing bicycles or bicycle sundries have secured space for their exhibits at the great show at the Coliseum which will open Jan. 10. Besides the bicycle show proper there will be additional exhibitions of bicycle posters and possibly an exhibit of motocycles, although the last named has not been definitely decided.

Nearly all the firms have their '97 models out or their points settled upon, so they will be in readiness before the big show opens. There are thousands of improvements and novelties in the minor parts of the wheel, and the sundries which will be shown exceed all other years in the numerous designs which will be submitted for public approval. There are the usual number of "freak" schemes and new sprockets and gears, some of which have points of merit and the usual number which fall in practical application although looking feasible upon paper.

In general the tendency in the new models will be to simplify the construction as much as possible and to perfect the parts. The whole machine is to be made stronger than last year and will be slightly heavier. The list of firms which will exhibit is as follows:

American Waltham Mfg. Co.,
Acme Mfg. Co.,
Attwood Mfg. Co.,
American Dunlop Tire Co.,
Aladdin Lamp Co.,
Ames & Frost,
Arnstein, Eugene,
American Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Adams & Westlake Co.,
Armstrong Bros.' Tool Co.,
Aetna Wax Mfg. Co.,
Arnold, Schwinn & Co.,
Andrae, Julius & Sons Co.,
American Clock Co.,
Bolte Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Ballance, W. H. & Co.,
Buffalo Wheel Co.,
Betts Patent Headlight Co.,
Boston Wood Rim Co.,
Bean-Chamberlain Mfg. Co.,
Baldwin Adjustable Chain Co.,
Bicycle Chain Lightning Co.,
Black Mfg. Co.,
Buffalo Cycle Co.,
Butler & Ward,
Buescher Mfg. Co.,
Barnes Cycle Co.,
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.,
Betts, A. U. & Co.,
Berrang & Zacharias,
Ball Tire Co.,
Bike Oil Co.,
Beck Bicycle Saddle Co.,
Butler Co.,
Brooks Spring Seat Post Co.,
Brittain, A. & Co.,
Brown Lipe Gear Co.,
Bridgeport Chain Co.,
Brewer Seamless Tubing Co.,
Chicago Tire Co.,
Corbin, P. & F.,
Childs, S. D. & Co.,
Chicago Tip and Tire Co.,
Curtis Machine Works,
Crosby & Mayer,
Chase, L. C. & Co.,
Columbia Rubber Works,
Climax Bell Co.,
Chicago Stamping Co.,
Central Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Columbia Corrugating Mfg. Co.,
Cole, George W.,
Cutting & Kaestner,
Cushman & Dennison,
Chalfant Novelty Co.,
Cycle Imp.,
Comfort Spring Seat Post Co.,
Davis Sewing Machine Co.,
Davis & Stevens Mfg. Co.,
Dodson Mfg. Co.,
Douglass, Frank,
Delp & Bell Co.,
Dean Tire Co.,
Ellicott Mfg. Co.,
Elgin Cycle Co.,
Eagle Lock Mfg. Co.,
Eagle Bicycle Co.,
Eclipse Cement and Blacking Co.,
Eclipse Bicycle Co.,
Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Co.,
Fowler, Frank F. Mfg. Co.,
Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co.,
Fox Mfg. Co.,
Fairbanks Wood Rim Co.,
Foley & Williams,
Fowler Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Fauber, W. F.,
Field Mfg. Co.,
Frost, W. H.,
Featherstone, A. & Co.,
Fitch, M. J.,
Fisher, C. G. & Co.,
Geneva Cycle Co.,
Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.,
Grand Rapids Cycle Co.,
Gilliam Mfg. Co.,
Gendron Wheel Co.,
Goodenough & Callender,
Heath-Quimby Co.,
Hamilton, H. R.,
Hygienic Wheel Co.,
Hicks Patent Controlling Co.,
Home Rattan Co.,
Hamilton-Kenwood Cycle Co.,
Hartford Rubber Works,
Hill, N. N. Brass Co.,
Hollenback, F. A.,
Hosmer, G. A. & Co.,
Hunter Paint Co.,
Henly Bicycle Works,
Hay & Willits Tire Co.,
Howard Bicycle Supply Co.,
Iven-Brandenburg-Burgess Co.,
Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works,
Indiana Bicycle Co.,
Indiana Novelty Mfg. Co.,
Indianapolis Rubber Co.,
India Rubber Co.,
Ingersoll, R. H. & Bros.,
Jenkins Cycle Co.,
Keating Wheel Co.,
Kalamazoo Cycle Co.,
Kankakee Mfg. Co.,
Keene Wood Rim Co.,
Kelly Handle Bar Co.,
Knickerbocker Cycle Co.,
Kokomo Rubber Co.,
Lightning Cleaner Mfg. Co.,
Luthey & Co.,
Lovell, John P., Arms Co.,
Lozier, H. A. & Co.,
Lauter, H.,
Lewis Tool Co.,
Lee & Co.,
Manhattan Brass Co.,
Monarch Cycle Co.,
Moore, A. L. & Co.,
McIntosh-Huntington Co.,
Marion Cycle Co.,
Morgan & Wright,
McMullen, R. B. & Co.,
Mfg. and Mer. Warehouse,
Mason & Mason Co.,
McKinley & Laurie,
Mesinger Bicycle Saddle Co.,
March Davis Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Mechanical Rubber Co.,
Miami Cycle Co.,
Maumee Cycle Co.,
Newton Rubber Works,
New Departure Bell Co.,
Niagara Cycle Fittings Co.,
New York Tire Co.,
New Standard Watch Co.,
Nessler, S. C.,
New Brunswick Tire Co.,
New York Belting and Packing Co.,
National Wheelmen's Supply Co.,
New Castle Tube Co.,
National Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Overman Wheel Co.,
Olive Wheel Co.,
Parsons Mfg. Co.,
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co.,
Peerless Mfg. Co.,
Pierce, Geo. N. & Co.,
Penn Mfg. Co.,
Premier Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Pope Tube Co.,
Parkhurst & Wilkinson,
Pope Mfg. Co.,
Peoria Rubber Mfg. Co.,
Palm Bros. & Co.,
Pneumatic Saddle Co.,
Rosenwald & Weil,
Reading Standard Mfg. Co.,
Rose Mfg. Co.,
Rudolphi & Krummel Machine Works,
Rouse, Hazard & Co.,
Rosenblatt, H. M. & Co.,
Reed & Curtis Machine Screw Co.,
Reading Rubber Tire Co.,
Rubber Paint Co.,
Remington Arms Co.,
Relay Mfg. Co.,
Richmond Bicycle Co.,
Rockford Tool and Sundry Co.,
Robbins & Myer Co.,
Stewart, William L.,
Spaulding & Pepper Co.,
Sterling Cycle Works,
Shelby Cycle Co.,
Spencer Brake Co.,
Stover Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Shirk Mfg. Co.,
Stearns, E. C. & Co.,
Spencer, George C., agent,
Sheridan Cycle Co.,
Schleuter Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Spalding, A. G. & Bros.,
Syracuse Cycle Co.,
Standard Bicycle Mfg. Co.,
Schlesinger Mfg. Co.,
Spears Mfg. Co.,
Sherwin-Williams Co.,
Syracuse Specialty Mfg. Co.,
Strauss, G. E.,
Snell Cycle Fittings Co.,
Turner Brass Works,
Trenton Mfg. Co.,
Tyron, E. K. Jr. & Co.,
Temple, Ralph, Cycle Co.,
Tonk Mfg. Co.,
Thomas Mfg. Co.,
Thompson, George L. Mfg. Co.,
Taylor, W. J.,
Taylor, C. A., Trunk Works,
Tie Co.,
Union Cycle Mfg. Co.,
United States Mfg. Co.,
Veeder Mfg. Co.,
Whayne Mfg. Co.,
Winton Bicycle Co.,
Worthington, G., Co.,
Western Wheel Works,
White Sewing Machine Co.,
Waltham Mfg. Co.,
Wolff, R. H. & Co., Ltd.,
Wescott Jewell Co.,
Whitney Mfg. Co.,
Willey, A.,
Weston, I. A. & Co.,
White Mfg. Co.,
Whitehead, Hoag Co.,
Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Waterbury Watch Co.,
Woodruff, C. H. Co.,
Whiteley Steel Co.,
Yost Mfg. Co.,
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

LEAGUE WORK IS SATISFACTORY.

Chicago Cyclists Pass Little Criticism on the Peoria Meeting.

Nearly all the Chicago cyclists who went to Peoria Saturday to attend the State meeting of the League of American Wheelmen returned yesterday.

The question of reëstablishing the Chicago office was left to the Executive committee, and many cyclists express their belief that it will be reopened.

In general the business transacted by the league is satisfactory to Chicago cyclists, and they assert the league will start the new year with renewed activity.

DISCUSS STUDENT CONTROL AGAIN.

Question to Be Presented to Chicago University Students This Week.

The fight for student control of athletics at the University of Chicago is practically lost. The faculty has not been asked to decide anything in regard to the matter yet, but dissensions in the student body have caused a most complete change in sentiment.

A petition went to the student council with instructions to present to the faculty. But a two-headed opposition showed itself. The graduate students thought they should have as large a representation as the undergraduates and so-called friends of Prof. Stagg said that the scheme deprived the head of the athletic department of all control of athletics. The council recognized this growing opposition and so did not present the petition to the faculty. Instead, it has prepared a new petition on the lines of recommendations from the opposition.

The plan now is to have the first petition brought before the students once more when the second petition will be moved as a substitute. A great deal of interest and feeling is being shown on both sides, and the fights over the question this week will be exciting.

Prof. Stagg has expressed himself in favor of each petition at the time it came out. It is hardly known what he really wishes the result to be.

The original plan was for two undergraduate and one graduate representative on the Board of Athletics. Student managers for each of the athletic teams were also provided for, each of whom was to promote "in every way possible the financial welfare of the university teams," but "under the direction of the head of the department of physical culture."

The new plan provides for two undergraduate and two graduate representatives on the board. Nothing at all is said about student managers.

BILLIARD PLAYERS IN FINE FORM.

Bensinger-Siler Tournament Offers a Fine Exhibition of the Game.

Some of the best billiard playing seen in Chicago for a long time has been done in the Bensinger-Siler shortstop tourney during the last week. The handicapping has been satisfactory in general and has made the games close and interesting.

The table shows the comparative work of the men in the games. The numbers at the left indicate the innings and those at the right the high runs in the individual games:

	Handicap	Gallagher	Sutton	Capron	Maggioli	Matthews	Hatley	Perkins	Harrison	Thatcher	Games won	Games lost	Best average	Grand average	High run
Gallagher	400	.....	.....	.....	354 27—134	.....	294 29—06	.....	.....	340 30—53	0	3	14 4-25	10 7-0	134
Sutton	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 32—34	.....	200 23—58	2	0	11 7-25	9 5-11	58
Capron	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 20—53	.....	2	0	13	8	53
Maggioli	300	300 25—131	.....	.....	.....	300 45—27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	15 15-19	13 7-11	131
Matthews	300	.....	.....	170 44—16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 19—16	0	1	3 19-22	[illegible]	16
Hatley	300	300 28—36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 37—33	.....	.....	2	0	10 5-7	9 3-13	36
Perkins	260	.....	232 32—25	.....	.....	.....	176 36—24	.....	.....	.....	0	2	7 1-4	6	25
Harrison	280	.....	.....	64 19—23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3 7-10	[illegible]	23
Thatcher	220	290 39—20	160 22—33	.....	137 19—30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7 15-22	6 23-40	33

The second week of the tourney will begin this afternoon with Gallagher (400) playing Harrison (280). Tonight Perkins (260) will play Mathews (300).

WENTWORTHS DEFEAT CALUMETS.

Visiting Players Novices at the Game of Association Football.

The Wentworth football team defeated the Calumets yesterday morning at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue by nine goals to four. The visitors who hail from the vicinity of Washington Heights were nearly all novices at the game and lacked the combination of their more experienced opponents.

In the first half the home team had the benefit of the breeze and play was confined to the Calumets' territory. Shultz, in goal, had some hard shots to handle, but in spite of his good work his charge was captured five times. On changing ends the visitors were assisted by Simms and Graham of the Wentworths and with their help were able to put up a better game.

Four goals were made by them, but a like number fell to the home team. Waller, McLean, and Porteous worked hard for the winners, Simms, Pogson, Dillon, and Shultz being the best of the losing side. The lineup:

Wentworths.	Position.	Calumets.
Wilson	Goal	Schultz
Waller, Tolley	Backs	Brice, A. Pogson
Whitney	Half back	J. Cook
Porteous	Half back	B. Cook
McLean	Half back	Luckin
Johnson, Warriner	Right wing	Lee, Weldrake
Linaker	Center	P. Pogson
Davis, Dale	Left wing	Dillon, Dean

Referee—A. Linaker.

"ONKEL OLA" HAS NEWSPAPER WOES

After Three Years of Strife He Declares a Swedish Editor's Life Is Not Worth Living.

Editor Lindstrand of Svenska Amerikanaren and Broder Lustig—the latter a Swedish humorous weekly—avers the life of a Swedish newspaper man in Chicago is not worth the living. Mr. Lindstrand—or "Onkel Ola," as he is popularly known—has reached this conclusion after three years of warm editorial battle with invidious competitors.

"Onkel Ola" lays the great bulk of his troubles at the door of the editor of the Svenska Kuriren, Alexander Johnson. The editorial warfare begun three years ago had another chapter added to it last Friday, when Mr. Lindstrand was defendant before Judge Grosscup and paid $5 and costs for the publication of a doubtful story. In the progress of the battle between Editors Johnson and Lindstrand a relentless war of personalities has been kept up.

Some months ago Mr. Lindstrand announced that he had decided to establish a new paper which he would devote almost exclusively to paying his respects to his contemporary. One week there appeared a story such as the United States postal authorities are wont to swoop down on publishers for, and Editor Lindstrand was placed under bonds and notified to appear before Judge Grosscup.

Then the readers of Svenska Amerikanaren had a revival of the fight in the columns of their paper to the extent of three columns over "Onkel Ola's" signature. Among other things he declared:

"The experience of your Onkel Ola during the time he has devoted his energy to newspaper building is of such a nature that he has reached the conclusion the life of a newspaper man is not worth the living. The first few years were a battle nearly of life and death with economical vicissitudes. Then with success came more enemies—the jealousy of contemporaries, including the editor of Svenska Kuriren, who has passed no opportunity to make life bitter enough for your Onkel Ola."

Onkel Ola's friends declare he has lots of mettle left, and the end of the fight is not yet.

GULLS HAVE AN UNEXPECTED FEAST.

Thousands of Water Fowl Flock to Gorge Themselves on Minnows Killed in a Mysterious Manner.

There probably will be a scarcity of perch bait next season. The north shore from the Palmer residence to Diversey avenue smells like a fish market situated at a distance from the source of supply and where it is an unknown quantity. The shore of the lake is lined with dead minnows, and the surface of the water for a long distance out is covered with the small white bodies. The lagoon in the park also is filled with the dead fish.

There was a picturesque sight off the sea wall yesterday, which had color, noise, and movement to make it attractive, and a crowd soon gathered to enjoy the sight. All the sea gulls which winter north had either heard of or smelled the fish harvest from afar, and they flocked by thousands to pick up the provided food. The birds kept up a continual cry that could be heard for blocks and not content with simply dipping for their food they settled on the water, covering it for acres, and fairly gorged themselves. What killed the minnows no authority on such things was at hand to tell.

ALL IS QUIET AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Policemen on Guard at Donohue & Henneberry's Print Shop Have Nothing to Do but Doze.

Both sides interested in the Donohue & Henneberry strike declared a truce yesterday and rested from their labors. No attempt was made to do any work inside the building, and both union and non-union men refrained from visiting the scene of the trouble. The two policemen on duty at the elevator entrance were the only men visible during the day.

Lasting Christmas Gifts in diamonds, watches, etc., found at Giles Bros. old stand, Masonic Temple.

OLD-TIMERS ARE TO MEET

JEM MACE AND MIKE DONOVAN BOX IN NEW YORK TONIGHT.

Ex-Champion Is in Excellent Trim and Looks Much Younger than He Really Is—Corbett to Spar with His Partner, McVey—Jim Hall and Peter Maher Will Give an Exhibition of the Manly Art, and Several Other Noted Couples Are Billed to Appear.

New York, Dec. 13.—The boxing match at Broadway Athletic club tomorrow evening between Jem Mace and Mike Donovan, the fistic stars of a generation before John L. Sullivan, will bring together a fine aggregation of sparring champions, present and past. The most interesting bout of the evening, next to that in which Mace will spar Donovan, will be Corbett's settos with McVey, Morris, and Armstrong. It will then be seen if it is true, as he has stated, that he has been keeping himself in condition and is ready to take on Fitzsimmons on short notice.

The match between Mace and Donovan will be for scientific points only. Mace, the greatest fighter of his day in England, is 66 years old, and is one of the best preserved men in the world for his age. He will show what pugilism has done for his physique. Donovan will not reveal his age, but he is well into the "sere and yellow leaf" period of life. He fought through the war and his hair is white and thin. Mace is as bald as a chunk of ice. Both men seem thirty years younger than they are in elasticity of movement and muscular developments.

Mace and Sullivan are the only two living ex-world's champion pugilists who were public idols. Those who have seen Sullivan now at 38, say he looks an older man than does Mace at nearly twice the age. One shows the effect of excesses, the other of temperate living. In fact, this is how Mace himself explains his wonderful vitality.

Others who will box will be Kid Lavigne and Dick O'Brien, and Jim Hall and Peter Maher. These are the only up-to-date men of prominence that will appear. It is really to be a gathering of old-timers. There will be a bout between the ex-champion lightweights, Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers. Those ex-champions, Barney Aaron and Dooney Harris; Steve Taylor, former heavyweight champion; Johnnie Clarke, "the feather"; Paddy Ryan, former heavyweight champion; and a host of others will box. A number of men prominent in athletic and pugilistic circles will also be introduced in the ring. Among them are William Muldoon and Jack Lawrence, who trained John Morrissey for his famous battles.

WANTS REPORTERS TO HEAR THEM.

Corbett Refuses to Discuss Fight Matters with Stuart Alone.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Dan Stuart and Jim Corbett met today for the first time in reference to the latter signing articles to fight Bob Fitzsimmons under the big Texan's management. Stuart stated he would guarantee a purse of $15,000 for a contest to a finish next April at a place in Mexico, which would be free from any interference on the part of the authorities.

Corbett positively refused to treat with Stuart in reference to fighting Fitzsimmons unless reporters were present to hear what transpired, and the meeting was adjourned until next Thursday afternoon, when they will come together and debate the big Texan's proposition.

One thing Corbett did make plain to Mr. Stuart, however, was he would not wait until April to fight Fitzsimmons, but would be ready to enter the ring five weeks after signing articles.

OLD FREELAND DIES AT ST. LOUIS.

Grandest Race Horse in All the Land Passes Away of Old Age.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Freeland, "the grandest racehorse in all the land," is dead. The famous son of Longfellow and Belle Knight passed away of old age yesterday at the farm of George Wright in St. Louis County. At the time of his death and for three years prior thereto he was the property of A. H. Spink, who used him as a "star" in his play, "The Derby Winner," for two seasons.

Freeland was foaled at the Nantura stud, near Midway, Ky., in 1879, and was therefore 17 years old at the time of his death. He was foaled the property of F. B. Harper, who sold him to Ed Corrigan, and the master of Hawthorne won a fortune with him. As a 2-year-old he was only an ordinary performer, but as a 3-year-old he swept everything before him. From then until 1885 his career was a succession of brilliant triumphs; but his best remembered races are those with Miss Woodford, especially the match race of Aug. 10, 1885, when he beat the Dwyers' peerless mare a head for a stake of $20,000.

This defeat did not satisfy the Dwyers of Freeland's superiority. They entered Miss Woodford in the Eclipse Stakes in St. Louis the following spring. The race was so conditioned as to be in effect only a match between the two, but unfortunately old Freeland's sun had set. He could not fulfill the engagement, though all St. Louis was out to see the struggle. Freeland, all bandaged and lame, was paraded before the stand and was roundly cheered. With Freeland out the race was, of course, only a gallop for Miss Woodford.

When his racing days were over Mr. Corrigan sent him back to Kentucky, and there he was allowed to rest until sold to a couple of men, who tried to race him at East St. Louis. This looked so much like a profanation that there was a howl and he was not permitted to start. Next an attempt was made to start the horse at the South Side electric races, but Al Spink stepped in and bought him. His part in "The Derby Winner" was principally an eating one, he being only exhibited to receive that tribute of admiration his past greatness deserved. His end has been a fitting one.

Entries at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 13.—Entries for Monday's races are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—If, 97 pounds; Cotton King, 98; Judge Bullock, 100; Peanut, 101; Novor, 104; Command, 105; Maggie S., Willie W., Dorothy III., Marquise, Frank Jaubert, 106; Albert S., 109.

Second race, maidens, ⅝ mile—Braxey, Mauritius, Fred Graft, Sugar Cane, Fluer de Luce, 98 pounds; Little Buck, Elkin, Sir Errol, Kenston, Farmer Leigh, Ivory, Pop Dixon, 101; Kruna, Miriam M., 103; Squire Gilliam, 106.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Hibernia Queen, Nicolini, Trixie, Little Tom, 101 pounds; Lightfoot, 102; Constant, Dorah Wood, 103; Brakeman, Dick Behan, 104; Ida Pickwick, 109; Logan, 113.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Cannonade, 90 pounds; Pat Dunne, Issie O., 92; Chugnut, Mamie G., Nicolini, 95; Fannie Rowena, 106.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Olivia L., Marie C., Rosney, Lady Britannic, 85; Double Dummy, Gold Top, Gaston, Pat Morrissey, 88; Laura Davis, Onaretto, 105; Mollie R., Roslyn, 109.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Samson, Rossmar, Buckmore, Fiction, Mrs. Bradshaw, Alva, Emma Mc, 96 pounds; Leonard B., Billy McKenzie, 101; Bustup, 105; Midstar, 106.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Marquise, $15; Maggie S., $8; Willie W. and Frank Jaubert, $6 each; If and Dorothy III., $5; Cotton King, $4; field, $5.

Second race—No pooling.

Third race—Fannie Rowena, $15; P. Dunne, $8; Mamie G., $6; Issie O., $5; Cannonade and Chugnut, $2 each.

Fourth race—Ida Pickwick, $15; Dick Behan, $8; Logan, $6; Dorah Wood, $5; field, $6.

Fifth race—Roslyn, $15; Millie B., $8; Olivia L., $6; Pat Morrissey, $4; field, $5.

Sixth race—Rossmar, $15; Buckmore, $6; Mrs. Bradshaw, $5; Emma Mc, Billy McKenzie, and Midstar, $4 each; field, $3.

California Wants Crum.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The University of California has opened negotiations with J. V. Crum, the sprinter, with a view to inducing him to act as the coach of the university track team. The team will meet Stanford in the annual athletic contest in April, and the California men want to put their runners in condition to retrieve the defeat sustained at football.

WORK OF THE PROPHETS.

Forty dollars in cash is offered by The Tribune as a first prize for the most accurate prophecy of the deciding vote of the Republican joint Assembly caucus which early in January will select a successor to Senator John M. Palmer. A second cash prize of $20 also is offered, a third cash prize of $10, and six cash prizes of $5 each. Besides the $100 in cash, 500 gold and enamel prophets' buttons, the insignia of the new Order of Phophets, will be distributed as prizes.

Evidently the election prophets have no scruples about casting their horoscopes on Sunday, for prophecies of the determining vote of the Republican joint legislative caucus for United States Senator were as numerous as on any day during the last week.

Michigan ranked next to Illinois in the number of seers who made predictions yesterday, and the Order of Prophets bids fair to become almost as well represented in that State as it is in Iowa and Illinois.

A little less than half of the forecasts were for a victory by William E. Mason. Martin B. Madden was in favor with one-half of the remainder, and R. R. Hitt and G. E. Adams ranked next in point of popularity.

The joint Republican legislative caucus will be held early in January. The deciding vote will lie somewhere between 63 and 125, the Republicans having 125 members of the General Assembly. It will require at least 63 votes to settle the question of who is to be Senator.

Your predictions should be written on the prophets' blanks, and addressed to the "Chief Prophet, Chicago Tribune."

This is the blank:

Senatorial Prophecy Blank.

Dec. 14, 1896.

I prophesy the decisive caucus vote received by:

....

the successful caucus candidate for United States Senator in the Republican legislative caucus to choose a candidate to succeed J. M. Palmer, will be..................

Name..........................

Street and No....................

City..........................

AFTER ALABAMA TIMBER AND MILLS.

Northwestern Lumber Magnates Visit the Southland.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A party of about thirty of the biggest lumbermen and capitalists of Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota are now in South Alabama in their special cars inspecting the timber and milling interests. It is reported that a mammoth deal is on foot by which some of the visitors will become possessed of a number of the largest mills in this section. F. Weyerhäuser of Wisconsin, President Gorman of the St. Paul National Bank, L. Aird, President of the Norton Lumber company of Minnesota, and O. H. Ingram, President of the Empire Lumber company of Wisconsin, are of the party.

California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago via the Northwestern Line 6:00 p. m. every day. Office 208 Clark-st.

SMALLEST OF ALL ROADS.

JERICHO AND CHICAGO RAILWAY IN AN ENGLISH MINISTER'S GARDEN.

Equipped with All the Improvements of a Modern Transportation Line, Although the Track Is Only One Hundred Feet Long—Engine Weighs Fourteen Pounds—Safety Signal Devices, Suspension Bridges, and Tunnels—Model Stations.

Perhaps the most extraordinary railway in existence is one established in the garden of an English clergyman—the Rev. Harry Lancelot Warneford of Windsor, whose skill as an amateur engineer is only equaled by his success as a composer of music, says the London Strand. Photographs show that this miniature railroad is marvelously complete, including all the wondrously ingenious appliances devised to insure safety on the great railroads of the world. Everything about this line is peculiar. It bears the imposing title, "The Jericho and Chicago Railway." The entire line is exactly 100 feet long, and there are three stations—Jericho, Crewe, and Chicago; the gauge is two and five-eighths inches broad.

Jericho Station, despite its Oriental savor, is adorned with miniature advertisements of a truly English, not to say metropolitan kind. This station is about two feet six inches in length, and at one side of it is a large lever which works the signals all up the line. Between the buffers of the stopblock may be seen the button of an electric bell, which when struck by the beautiful little locomotive automatically announces the arrival of the train.

The entire railway is constructed on a raised embankment. At first it was a "low level" system, but Mr. Warneford found that parts of this line were from time to time obliterated by pools of water which settled in the garden and rotted the sleepers. The present embankment is scientifically constructed of alternate layers of earth and ashes, thus insuring efficient drainage. Mr. Warneford says there is not a single nail used throughout the whole railway. It is also necessary to mention that the indefatigable Superintendent comes of an engineering family; hence this delightful and amusing hobby.

Features of a Genuine Railroad.

All along the line are "mile posts," exactly ten feet apart; and, indeed, everything is carried out exactly to scale. There is even a tunnel gauge—a familiar feature in railroads, but one whose use is seldom if ever comprehended by the general public. The tunnel gauge consists of a semi-circular piece of iron suspended from a crossbar. Trucks loaded with goods may be run under this half hoop, which is the exact height of the tunnels on that particular line. If the piled up goods touch the gauge anywhere the load has to be diminished. Obviously, then, if there were no tunnel gauges trucks might be loaded to such an extent that they would not pass through the tunnels, and would thereby be a source of considerable danger.

On the Jericho-Chicago system there are of course beautifully constructed cranes for dealing with "heavy goods," and a specially made electric battery is concealed at the back of Jericho Station. The signals are marvels of ingenuity; they are weighted with lead, of which seven or eight pounds is used throughout the line.

At about fifteen feet from Jericho is a beautifully constructed iron tubular bridge four feet long, and this Mr. Warneford had specially built by a steel merchant in Windsor. This bridge is particularly interesting to notice the steam "splash" against the girders above as the brave little engine rattles swiftly through. The engine, by the way, has quite a little history, and may be said to have originated the entire railway.

Wonderful Miniature Engine.

This toy locomotive, which weighs about fourteen pounds when filled with water and ready for starting, was presented to Mr. Warneford about three years ago by a yachting friend, and the minister at once set to work running it for the benefit of his two children, to the younger of whom—little Dorothy—has been allocated the distinguished position of "General Manager."

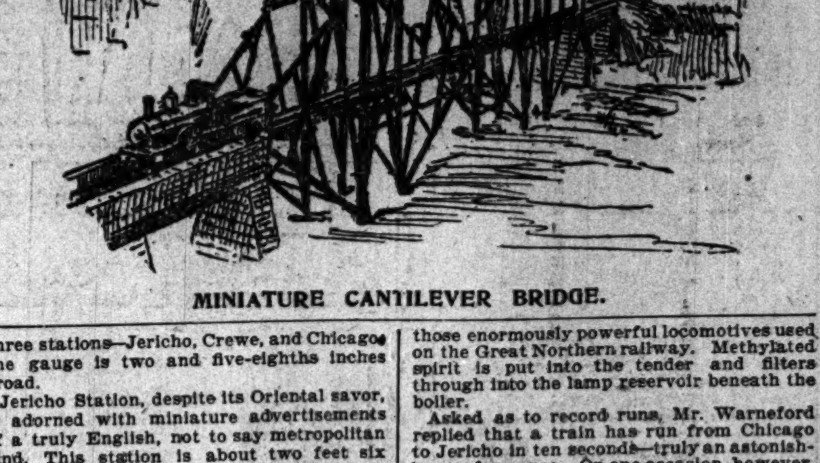
At the center of the line is situated the inevitable tunnel. Over the tunnel is a great mass of earth and bricks, which in summer is completely covered with nasturtiums. Just before entering the tunnel there is a large printed notice to the driver to "reduce speed"; and here, too, is situated the cabin of the fog-signal man—a real triumph of ingenious mechanism. Out of the side of the little cabin (the whole of which lifts up on a hinge) projects a short, steel arm, which is struck by the engine in passing. Simultaneously a weighty iron hammer is acted upon, and this in falling explodes a cap and a small charge of powder. At that moment, too, a quaint little signal-man, wearing a blue tie and a harassed appearance, pops his head out of the window, carrying in his hands a white flag.

Crosses a Suspension Bridge.

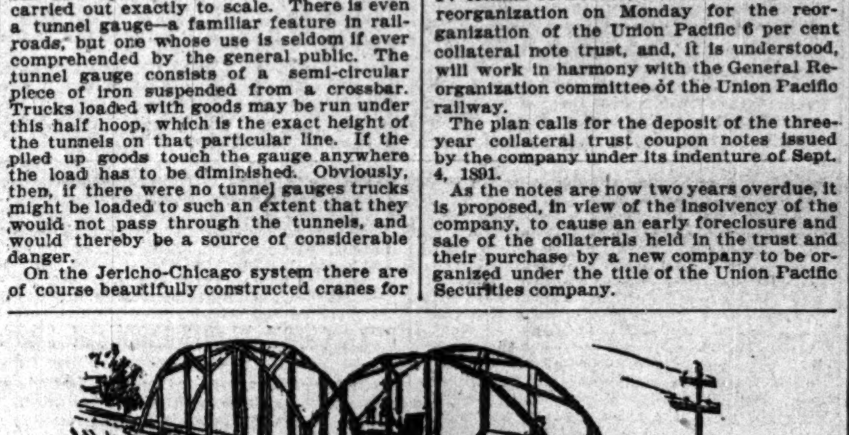
The next bridge on this wonderful system is what is known as a "skew arch." This bridge is two feet six inches long. There is, besides, still another bridge—a double suspension affair copied from one over the Thames, on the Great Western railway, just outside Windsor; and near this bridge there is the usual notice to a heedless public: "Beware of the Trains." This warning is far more necessary than the frivolous might imagine. Careless spectators have been known to tread upon one of the "through expresses."

The engine is a correct model of one of those enormously powerful locomotives used on the Great Northern railway. Methylated spirit is put into the tender and filters through into the lamp reservoir beneath the boiler.

Asked as to record runs, Mr. Warneford replied that a train has run from Chicago to Jericho in ten seconds—truly an astonishing performance. On one occasion, however, a number of people were present and Mr. Warneford, as Acting Superintendent of the line, had his attention diverted from his duties. As a consequence too much steam was generated and the engine simply raced away at a dizzy speed. It seemed to throw everything on one side, including its own tender, which it hurled down the embankment. The wheels of the tender were picked up in various parts of the garden; the engine itself was derailed close to the Chicago terminus, having run the full length of the line in six seconds.



MINIATURE CANTILEVER BRIDGE.



MINIATURE DOUBLE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

TO ISSUE PLANS OF REORGANIZATION.

Scheme of the Union Pacific Collateral Trust Note Committee to Be Made Known Today.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Union Pacific Collateral Trust Note Reorganization committee, consisting of John G. Moore, James W. Alexander of New York City, and Edwin F. Atkins of Boston, will issue its plan of reorganization on Monday for the reorganization of the Union Pacific 6 per cent collateral note trust, and, it is understood, will work in harmony with the General Reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railway.

The plan calls for the deposit of the three-year collateral trust coupon notes issued by the company under its indenture of Sept. 4, 1891.

As the notes are now two years overdue, it is proposed, in view of the insolvency of the company, to cause an early foreclosure and sale of the collaterals held in the trust and their purchase by a new company to be organized under the title of the Union Pacific Securities company.

The amount of notes outstanding is stated to be $8,500,000. The new company is to issue 5 per cent first mortgage twenty-five-year gold bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, which are to be exchanged at par for notes deposited under the plan, and are to be secured by the same collateral; $5,000,000 in stock is also to be issued to holders of the old notes to the extent of 50 per cent of the par value of the notes.

The remaining bonds, $1,500,000, are to be held in the treasury of the new company, to be used with the consent of the trustees of the mortgage in the protection of the securities held in the collateral mortgage by joining in plans of reorganization, payment of assessments under such plans, and other purposes connected with the business of the company. The time for declaring the plan effective is limited to Feb. 1, 1897.

The conditions requiring this reorganization are outlined as follows by the Secretary of the committee:

"It is proposed to reorganize the trust securities in harmony with the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway. The character of the securities is such that this method of reorganization is required to best preserve and enhance their value. The present enterprises promoted by the Union Pacific railway company are so related to it that the best result to both interests can only be obtained by such a harmonious reorganization.

"It is obviously to the interest of the noteholders, as well as to that of the holders of all fixed obligations of the railway company, that the properties represented in the trust should not be scattered in ownership and administration, but should be kept together and administered for the common advantage of the security-holders. The committee has been organized for this purpose.

"The holders of notes are called upon to accept a 5 per cent obligation in lieu of an overdue 6 per cent obligation secured upon the same collateral; the difference in the interest rate and the possibilities of increased value resulting from holding the securities together and administering them as proposed by the committee are represented by the stock of the new company to be issued to the assenting note-holders in the proposition fixed by the plan."

The depositories under the plan of the organization are the Mercantile Trust company of New York and the American Loan and Trust company of Boston, who will receive deposits under the plan on Monday.

THREE INTOXICATED BOYS LOCKED UP

When Placed in Cells They Use Language and Profanity Which Shock the Oldest Policemen.

Three boys, found helplessly intoxicated at Sixteenth and Clark streets, were locked up at the Harrison Street Station yesterday afternoon by Policeman Senehan. They gave their names as Ben Ludwig, 17 years old; Neil Galvin, 12 years old; and Michael Murray, 15 years old.

When locked in a cell these boys made use of profanity and vile language that shocked even the oldest officers on the force who heard it.

The attention of the Citizens' League will be called to the case today and an effort will be made to learn where the boys procured the whisky they drank.

If you are looking for watches or jewelry don't fail to see our stock before purchasing. Rowe Bros., 163 State street, corner Monroe. Open evenings.

TO RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS WILL MEET IN PHOENIX, ARI., TOMORROW.

National Body Is to Assemble in Its Fifth Session and Will Be Attended by Delegates from All the Western States and Territories — It Is Believed That Millions of Barren Acres Can Be Rendered Productive and Habitable.

The reclamation of arid public lands is the most important question which will come before the fifth National Irrigation Congress to meet in Phoenix, Ari., tomorrow.

Delegates to tomorrow's congress have been appointed by the Governors of all the Western States and Territories, and there will also be representatives of the Canadian, Mexican, and some of the Central American governments present, as well as a delegate from the German Embassy at Washington.

The questions to come before the Irrigation Congress are of vital importance to the entire West. They involve the reclamation of millions of acres of land, which at present is lying idle and worthless, in many cases not even being fit for grazing cattle.

The public domain belongs to the General Government and the water which is absolutely necessary to make it of value is in the control of the State governments. To this condition of affairs has been ascribed failure to work out any adequate system of reclamation. The clashing between Federal and State rights has become more and more pronounced. A partial solution of the difficulty was reached when Congress a year ago passed the Carey law, authorizing the segregation of 1,000,000 acres of land in each of the States to be opened for reclamation and settlement under such regulations as would be satisfactory to the State Boards of Irrigation, the State engineers, and the Secretary of the Interior. But the Carey law, it is asserted, has not proved the blessing it was expected, as it contained restrictions which are said to have prevented capital from engaging in the work of reclaiming the lands set aside. Several amendments have been made, but others must be made, it is held, before it will fulfill expectations.

At several of the congresses previously held there has been a great deal of clashing and bitterness, but it is expected this will not make its appearance at this meeting.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the validity of the Wright Irrigation District law of California, which involved bonds to the face value of about $10,000,000, will probably be discussed in a general way, but no definite action is expected.

The decision of Judge Ross of the United States Circuit Court of Southern California on the question of water rights will also come up for discussion. This decision was to the effect that the irrigation and water companies are not legally entitled to sell water rights, which has heretofore been their chief source of income.

Among the other questions of importance is the division of inter-State water. Already Utah and Idaho, New Mexico and Texas, Colorado and Kansas, and other States are fighting for what they consider their just proportion of the streams which flow within and without their boundaries.

Both Canada and Mexico are interested from an irrigation standpoint in the rivers which flow into and out of and along the borders of the United States. The most notable example in this respect is the Rio Grande. The Mexican irrigators claim that they are entitled to a share of this water, while the irrigator in New Mexico, who is nearer to the source, takes all the water he requires, caring nothing about the needs of the farmer farther down.

The present congress meets in the heart of the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where traces of ancient irrigation systems have been found that date back to prehistoric times.

The delegates to the congress will form a representative body of men. Among a few of those who will be present, as leaders of irrigation thought, are: Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming; John E. Frost, Land Commissioner of the Santa Fé railroad; E. R. Moses of Kansas, Chairman of the National Executive committee; Dr. Clarke Gapen, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Kankakee; E. G. Hudson of Lincoln, Ill.; Moses Folsom of St. Paul; George E. Girling, editor of the Irrigation Age; Don Ramon d'Ybarrolla, representative of the Mexican Government; Judge J. W. Gregory of Kansas; George Q. Cannon of Utah; Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming; Prof. L. G. Carpenter of Colorado; George R. Buckman of Colorado Springs, and others.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 80-82 Wabash avenue.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach Is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all-gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation; later come loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Horses, Vehicles, Harness, and Dogs,
Estate of Gen. Joseph T. Torrence,
BY ORDER OF
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Executor,
Under the management of
M. NEWGASS & SON,
DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, '96.

The horses included are: "Sheraldine," 16.1 hands high, cherry bay; "Motto" and "Invincible," 16.1 hands, seal brown; "Lamplighter" and "Dark Lantern," 16 hands, bays; "Clubfoot," 15.2 hands, chestnut saddle horse; "Jack H." and "Jimmie C.," 15.2 hands, prize-winning road team.

The vehicles included are: Mail coach and trappings, one four-in-hand brake, one imperial landau, one skeleton brake, one mail phaeton, one curricle cab, one brougham, one opera bus, one single-seated top wagon, one three-quarter wagon, one top cabriolet cart, one four-in-hand sleigh, one two-seated Russian sleigh, and one speeding cutter. All above vehicles are the make of C. P. Kimball & Co.

The dogs: One Scotch collie, "Inspiration," and one English sheep dog, "Bobby-No-Go."

The harness included are very fine and suitable for every possible occasion.

The horses, harness, vehicles, and dogs can be seen at Dexter Park Horse Exchange, Halsted-sts.

An exhibition of the horses will be given [illegible] commencing at 8 o'clock.

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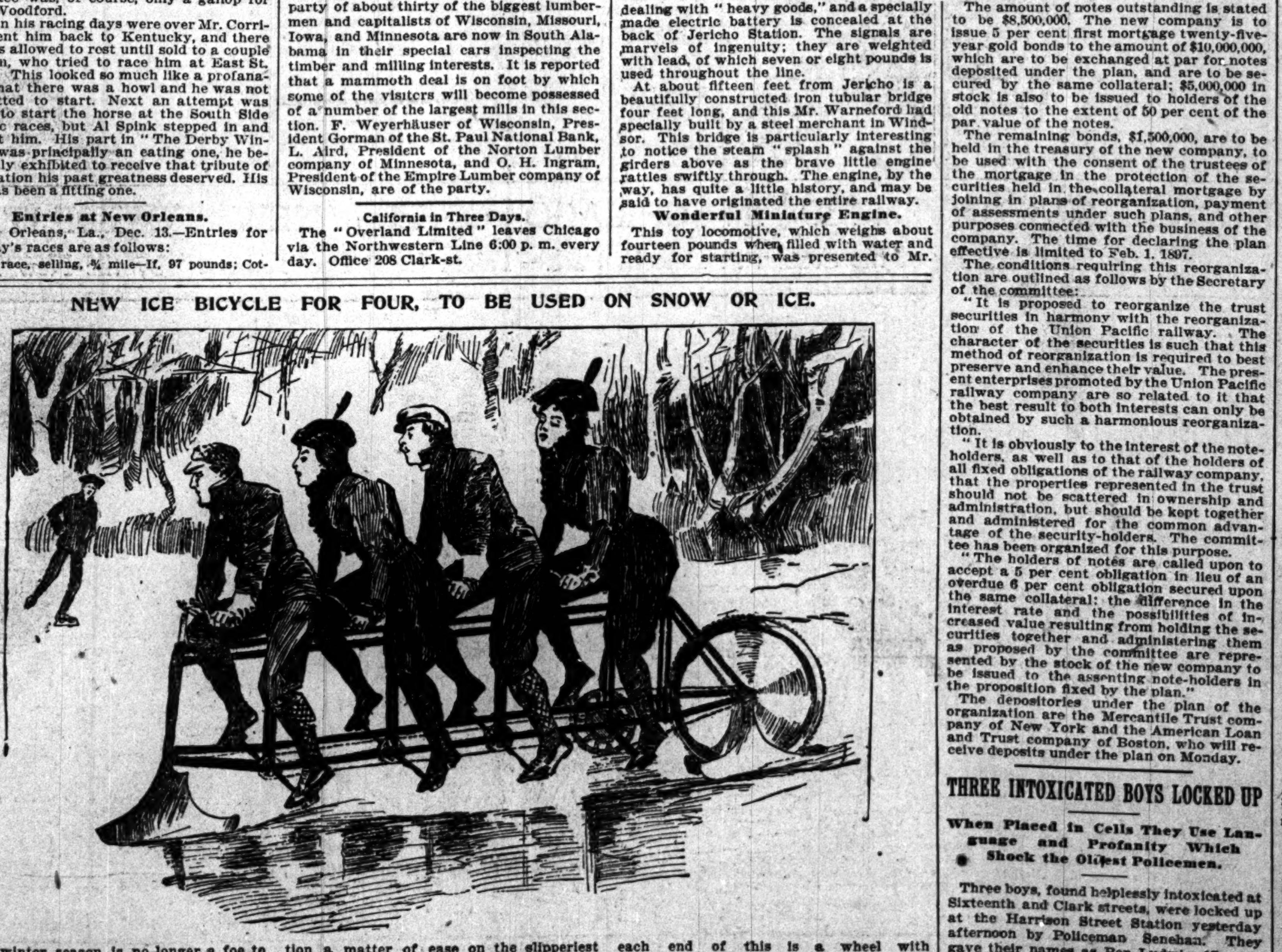
M. NEWGASS & SON, Union Stock Yards.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
[illegible] MADISON STREET.

NEW ICE BICYCLE FOR FOUR, TO BE USED ON SNOW OR ICE.



The winter season is no longer a foe to the bicycle. Not only can one rider brave the snowy condition of the roads, but a bike has just been invented on which a quartet can ride on either snow or ice or both. It is a very clever invention, and the idea, which has just been patented, is from the brain of John K. McBride, at No. 192 Bloomfield street, Boston, Mass.

The new bicycle is a rather odd-looking affair. The upper part, on which the riders are seated in rotation, is like the ordinary arrangement for a quartet. In the lower portion, however, lies the pith of the invention, for it is the apparatus which makes locomotion a matter of ease on the slipperiest material. In the front is what resembles a steel snow plow in miniature. Beneath the edges and almost concealed from view is a pair of very firm steel runners, which are set in something the form of an isosceles triangle. It is on these that the little snow plow rests.

Back of the riders, or, rather, almost under the fourth or rear pair of runners, like those of the old wood sled, is the secret of the machine. It is a wheel, rather thin and very strong, made of welded steel, and looking not unlike one of those circular saws whose curved teeth suggest the agony of death.

Extended on each side and just above the runners is a rod of steel, and near each end of this is a wheel with a flat surface. Each of these little wheels has flanges on both sides. When the circular saw wheel turns these little wheels move also, and at the same time a chain belt, running from the wheels about midway of the machine and on each side thereof, passing thence to two more wheels at the front of the cycle.

The quartet of riders pedal along just in the same fashion they would if they were on a country road on a summer Sunday afternoon. By a peculiar arrangement the pedaling gives motion to the wheel with the curved teeth. This communicates to the rod, and the rod to the wheels, and the wheels to the belt.—New York Journal.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Monsieur Silvain's Secret.

BY MARY E. PENN.

I.

MONSIEUR SILVAIN, who was a bachelor, occupied rooms in the Rue Vivienne, on the second floor, and below him was his neighbor, Mme. Everard, the widow of a Colonel. The lady's rooms were generally silent, but one day M. Silvain, as he mounted the stairs, heard the voice of a fine soprano singing "La Normandie." The gentleman rang at the door of the étage. His curiosity was awakened. Mme. Everard received him.

"I fancy that the unusual has not escaped your notice," said the lady. "The singer is the daughter of an old friend of mine." Then there was an introduction, and M. Silvain paid his respects to a beautiful young woman.

Madame said, "She is a very adventurous and independent young lady, M. Silvain. When her father died three years ago, leaving her to face the world alone, she adopted music as her profession, and, not being appreciated in her native place, Rouen, came up to Paris——"

"And she will be famous some day," remarked M. Silvain, "and maybe she will find a surer road to happiness through marriage."

"If you consider marriage equivalent to happiness, M. Silvain, pardon me for asking how it is you are still a bachelor?"

"Mademoiselle, I must plead that it is not my fault, but my misfortune. Constantly occupied in my—ahem!—official duties I have had no leisure to think of matrimony, but I hope——"

"Your official duties?" the widow interrupted quickly. "Then you have a post under government, M. Silvain?"

"I—hm—have occupied my present position for a number of years, madame. Do not let my presence prevent you from finishing that charming song, mademoiselle."

"I see that you admire my young friend," said Madame, when the two were chatting aside.

"She is adorable! Such a union of grace, beauty, and sweetness I have never seen."

"You must be a very acute observer to discover her angelic qualities after being only five minutes in her company. But perhaps you have heard something of her history—though I don't know who can have told you." He shook his head with a smile. "Renée is the daughter of Raymond Duvillers of Rouen."

"I have heard of him, madame."

"You have heard nothing to his credit, I fear," she remarked, shaking her head significantly. "He began life with every advantage, but after squandering his fortune he retrieved his fortune by a rich marriage, though, of course, he soon ran through half his wife's money. After her father's death Renée found among his papers a memorandum concerning a certain M. Mathieu, an ex-dancing master of Paris, whom the Captain had—swindled. Duvillers had managed to keep on the safe side of the code. Well," she continued, "you may think how shocked his daughter was by the discovery. She never rested till, by means of advertisements in Parisian papers, she had discovered her father's victim and made restitution. She at once refunded the greater part of the money and undertook to pay the rest in annual installments out of the pittance she had left herself, which she proposed to increase by teaching."

M. Silvain coughed and changed his position abruptly. "And this person—Mathieu—how could he accept the reparation, knowing that she had reduced herself to poverty in order to——"

"He did not know it. The money was refunded through her lawyer, Maitre Delaunay of Rouen, in her father's name. Delaunay was her agent in the matter—sorely against his will, as it deprived his son of a fortune, for Renée was engaged to be married to Maurice Delaunay, whom she had known from childhood, but when she insisted on beggaring herself the notary and his wife peremptorily broke off the match."

Her companion shut his snuffbox with an indignant snap. "You must have a poor opinion of my sex, madame, if you think that beauty and goodness such as hers——"

"Eh, my good sir, you are sadly behind the times. But, hush," she broke in, "Renée is coming back."

"It is strange," said Renée slowly, "your face seems familiar to me. I can't think of whom it is you remind me."

M. Silvain presently took his leave. When the little gentleman had bowed himself out Mme. Everard turned to her companion and demanded abruptly: "Well, what do you think of my neighbor?"

"I think he is 'charming, charming,'" she replied, with a droll imitation of his manner; "but he is a living anachronism. He ought to have been a functionary of the vieille cour instead of a clerk under the republic."

"In fact, Renée, you have made a conquest. He can't be much over 50. It is the prime of life for a man. He is rich, good-natured, and good-mannered, occupying, it appears, a responsible post under the government—let me tell you, Renée, that such a match is not to be despised by a girl in your position."

"Perhaps not," she acquiesced mildly; "but, as I happen to be already engaged to Maurice Delaunay——"

"Did you not tell me that the engagement had been broken off by his people three years ago?"

"Yes—but not by himself. He would have married me in defiance of them, but I told him that I would not be his wife till—till I had fulfilled my task and cleared my father's name of the stain of dishonor."

"And you think he will wait for you?" her friend questioned, with a cynically compassionate smile.

She answered softly, "I am sure of his fidelity. 'Work, wait, and trust,' that is my motto."

As she crossed the Pont Neuf next day Renée paused for a moment to drop a contribution into the leather wallet of an old, wooden-legged fiddler, familiarly known to Parisians by the soubriquet of Père Joyeux. For more years than any one cared to count he had haunted the same sheltered corner near the end of the bridge.

Coins of any sort were not very plentiful with Renée.

"My little lady, you have given me a silver piece; did you know?"

"Yes, I have no coppers. Is it not a good one?" she asked.

"Quite good, and a new one, too! I shall keep it for luck," he replied, and he broke into the tune of "Monsieur et Madame Denis."

Renée found herself humming the refrain of the foolish old song as she went her way. Her heart thrilled with the longing to see Maurice again; to hear once more the dear, familiar voice which to her was the sweetest music the world could give.

"Renée!"

She paused with a start at the speaker. It was Maurice himself.

"Renée, don't you know me?" he questioned.

"O, Maurice, is it really you?" was all she could find to say. "I had no idea you were in Paris."

"Nor has any one else," he replied. "And how has the world being using you, sweetheart, since we parted a year ago?" he went on.

"Fairly well, though, to tell the truth, I find the road to success steeper than I expected."

"Why will you not give me the right to help you, Renée?"

"I have put my hand to the plow, and I must not look back," she rejoined with a serious smile.

"Is it no hardship that you should be wearing out your youth in toil and poverty to atone for your father's fault?"

Then the sound of the church clock striking the hour made Renée start.

"Twelve o'clock! You have beguiled me into forgetting all my pupils," she exclaimed. "I must go now."

"I intend to spend New Year's day with you," said Maurice. "Till then, good-by, sweet love. I leave my heart in your keeping."

"As mine is in yours," she whispered as they parted.

II.

It was the last day of the old year. For the first time on record M. Silvain so far departed from his usual habits as not to leave home until afternoon.

"And he was dressed like a Prince, madame! a brand-new overcoat with a fur collar, and a hat you could see yourself in. I was to give his compliments and say that he would have the honor of waiting upon you at 4 o'clock, when he hoped to find Mlle. Renée also at home," said Marthe, Mme. Everard's maid.

Meanwhile, her fellow-lodger, walking with his most juvenile step, crossed the river, along the boulevard to the Palais Royal, where he entered a florist's shop and purchased, at a fancy price, a superb bouquet of hothouse roses.

After a stroll through the brilliantly lighted arcades of the palais, he turned toward home, which he reached shortly before 4 o'clock.

"The ladies are in the salon," Marthe told him; "there is a visitor with them, a friend of mademoiselle, who has just arrived."

"Very good," he answered, absently.

The old bachelor's cheeks were flushed and his heart beat fast as he approached the door of the sitting-room. It was partly open, and as he paused, furtively adjusting his collar and cravat, he heard a sound of laughter within—Renée's musical voice mingling with the deeper tones of a man.

On the hearth, opposite to him, stood Renée, flushed and radiant, looking up into the handsome bronzed face of a tall, dark-eyed young fellow of three or four and twenty, who had imprisoned both her hands in his own, while his other arm, from which she was laughingly endeavoring to disengage herself, encircled her waist.

"Let me go, sir; don't you see that Mme. Everard looks quite scandalized?" she exclaimed, glancing at Mme. Everard, whose face expressed the most unqualified disapproval.

"It is at you, then, not at me!" he declared. "Madame is naturally astonished that you should object to be respectfully saluted by your fiancé—so!" and suiting the action to the word, he bent and kissed her.

M. Silvain started as if he had been struck, and hastily drawing back, before any one had perceived his presence, turned from the door.

"Make my compliments to the ladies, and say that as they have a visitor I will not intrude this evening," he said, and walked away.

Safely locked in his own rooms, he stood for a moment looking vaguely round, like one waking from a dream, then, becoming conscious of the roses in his hand, he flung them from him with a passionate ejaculation, and, sitting down at the table, let his head fall on his folded arms and cried like a child.

Then there came a gentle knock at his door and he opened it.

"I am come to scold you, M. Silvain," said Renée, with her sweet smile. "Marthe tells us that you refused to come in because we had a visitor. Surely you did not think you would be intruding? M. Delaunay wishes to be introduced to you. I ought to tell you," she added shyly, "that we—that we are engaged, though our engagement has not the sanction of his family, and—you are not ill, M. Silvain?"

He shook his head, smiling constrainedly. "No, not ill, only a little low-spirited."

"I am very sorry," she said, gently.

"We have all our troubles—you have yours also, my child, have you not? but you are young, and in youth, 'though sorrow may endure for a night, joy cometh with the morning.'"

"My 'morning' seems still far off," she answered, with a smile and a sigh.

"Thanks for your sympathy, my sweet friend. Good-night."

"Until tomorrow," she cried.

He watched her out of sight, then stood for a moment on the landing, looking down, deep in thought. When he raised his face it had recovered its usual serenity and wore a look of resolution which gave it a new dignity.

"Yes," he muttered, "I will do it; she shall be happy. And as for me—well, I shall be no worse off than I was formerly. Allons!"

Daylight was waning when at last Renée and Maurice turned their faces homeward. Half way across the Pont Neuf, Renée paused with a regretful explanation.

"I quite forgot Père Joyeux!"

"Who is he?" her companion demanded.

"An old pensioner of mine; a crippled fiddler who always plays on the bridge. There he is, on the other side. Let us cross over."

"Never mind now, Renée; it is getting dark and beginning to snow again. Give him something tomorrow."

"But this is New-Year's day, and it seems unkind to neglect him when I am so happy. Look, he has seen me—he is looking so wistfully! Stay here, I shall not be a moment."

The road was slippery with fresh-fallen snow, and when half way across the girl's foot slipped. She made a vain effort to recover herself, and fell just in the track of the heavy vehicle, which came thundering along, drawn by two powerful horses. The driver, on his high perch, did not perceive what had happened till the bystanders uttered a warning shout, which was echoed by a cry of alarm from Maurice as he hurried to her assistance.

Père Joyeux, who had been watching her movements, flung his violin aside, and before Maurice could reach the spot he had snatched her literally from under the horses' hoofs.

"What an escape!" Maurice gasped. "Are you hurt, Renée?"

"No, no; but where is Père Joyeux, who has saved my life?" she asked, anxiously looking around. Then Renée saw the figure of her old friend stretched insensible upon the asphalt. The next moment a policeman approached, and after a few brief inquiries, which Maurice answered, peremptorily dispersed the lookers-on and hailed a passing carriage, giving the order: "To the Hotel Dieu."

"Is he seriously hurt?" asked Renée, when she went to the hospital.

"He is dying," was the grave reply.

"You are surprised at the change in his appearance?" the surgeon remarked in an undertone; "he has been wearing a false beard, and without it he looks quite a different man. It is possible that he——"

"Is she there?" the patient asked faintly.

"I am M. Silvain to you," he said when they were alone; "but your father knew me as Silvain Mathieu."

"What! it was you whom my father wronged?" she faltered.

"Dear child, you have repaired the wrong and left me your debtor," he gently replied. "You know what was formerly my profession? I was a dancing master; I met with an accident and became a cripple. I had little money. I lost it in a speculation. I had the natural instincts of the vagabond. I became the street musician. I am the Père Joyeux. Do not look distressed. It was a life just suited to me. I could be a gentleman at times—as M. Silvain. I had not as many friends as Silvain as I had as le Père Joyeux. I loved you as a daughter when you first put money in my hand. But there is more than that."

Renée kissed the hurt man.

He continued: "The false beard and the wooden leg made all the difference to some—but not to you. Yes, kiss me again," and with the ghost of his former gallant manner he raised Renée's hand to his lips. Renée was sobbing.

"Hush," he interrupted gently; "what better fortune can I have than to save your life and secure your happiness? Renée, you will find a parcel in my desk, directed to yourself. I restore your gift, dear—as I meant to have done—if I had lived. There is no obstacle now between you—and—your lover. God bless you both. How dark it grows—and cold! Do not be sorry for me, dear—I am quite content," he continued, with a tranquil smile.

"Quite content," he repeated, and with the smile on his lips he died.

On the afternoon of their wedding day, before starting on their journey into Normandy, Renée and Maurice crossed the Pont Neuf once more, to pay a last visit to Père Joyeux's old haunt.

"I am glad no one has taken his place," Renée said softly, after a moment; "it would seem almost like desecration. I fancy I can still hear the sound of his violin!"

Maurice looked down at her tenderly.

"Yes," she concluded with a happy smile; "'Sorrow endured for a night, but joy has come with the morning!'"

SHORT STORIES

BY POPULAR AUTHORS,

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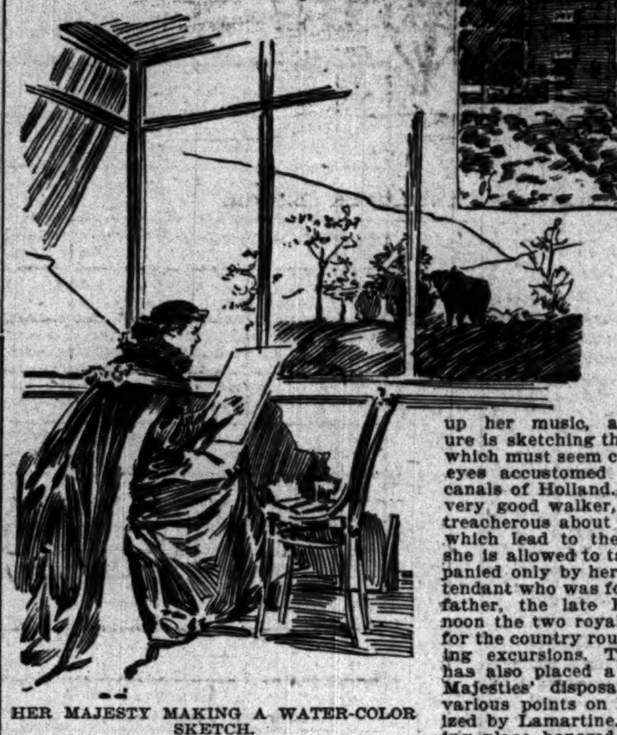
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

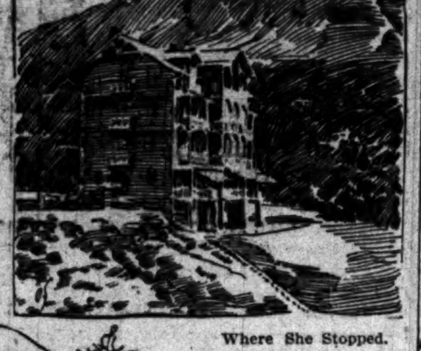
THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND ON HOLIDAY.

The Queen Regent of Holland was well advised to spend a brief autumn at Pugny-Corbières, the lovely village which is perched like an eagle's nest 2,000 feet above Aix-les-Bains. No one who has ever been up the Revard can forget the wonderful panoramas which meet the traveler at every turn of the steep mountain road, and yet comparatively few of the smart folk who fill the coquettish little watering place in the valley ever take the trouble to go up to the mountain platform from which can be seen on a fine day Mont Blanc and the whole snowy range of the Alps. Corbières nestles half-way up the mountain, and there the two Queens are leading a curiously solitary life in a pretty villa originally built to accommodate the few eccentric travelers who preferred the solitude and pure air of the Revard to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Aix.



HER MAJESTY MAKING A WATER-COLOR SKETCH.

There is no such word as "holiday" in Queen Emma's dictionary. Every day a large sackful of letters comes up through the mountain passes, and the Queen Regent, after glancing through them with her secretary, sits down at a large desk, which takes up nearly a quarter of the space in her own and her daughter's small sitting-room, and either dictates or herself writes out long, careful replies to the more important of the communications which have been sent her from Holland. Her Majesty never allows herself to forget for one moment that she is the guardian of her daughter's interests, and no matter concerning the home or foreign policy of the Kingdom is considered by her so trifling as to be overlooked or neglected.

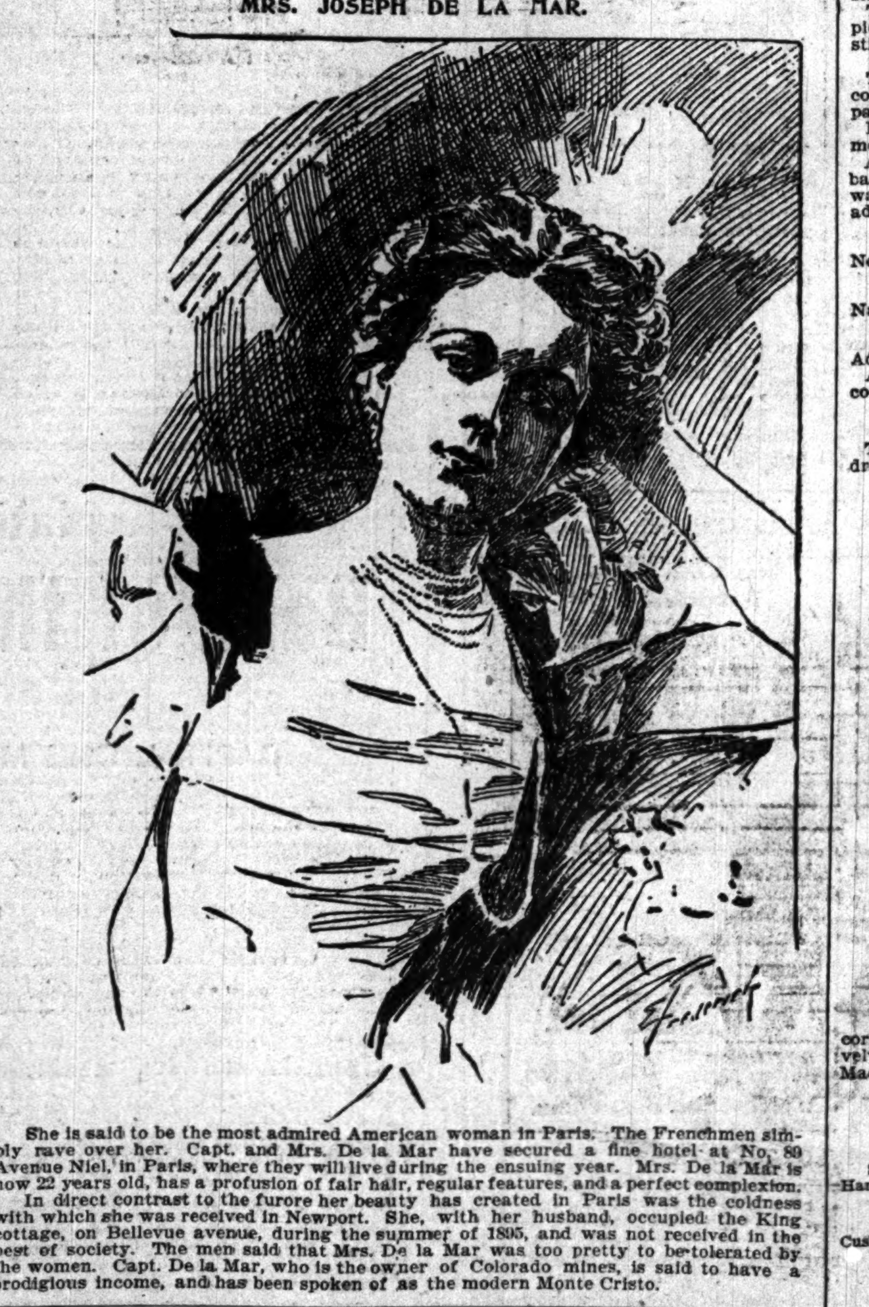


Where She Stopped.

As is natural, the girl Queen employs her time very differently; for the moment, lessons have been entirely cast aside, but she keeps up her music, and her greatest pleasure is sketching the beautiful hilly scenery, which must seem curiously strange to young eyes accustomed to the flat plains and canals of Holland. Queen Wilhelmina is a very good walker, and as there is nothing treacherous about the steep, grassy mounds which lead to the summit of the Revard, she is allowed to take long rambles, accompanied only by her governess and an old attendant who was for many years valet to her father, the late King. During the afternoon the two royal ladies take long drives, for the country round Aix is full of interesting excursions. The French Government has also placed a small steamer at their Majesties' disposal, and they often visit various points on Lake Bourget immortalized by Lamartine. Not the least interesting place honored by the presence of the young Queen of Holland was Hautecombe, originally the cradle, and now the Walhalla, of the Italian royal family. St. Bernard's monks guard the royal sepulchers, and also keep in order the curious little palace which was for centuries the summer home of Victor Emmanuel's ancestors.

Aix-les-Bains is already deserted, and the large hotels are shut up for the winter. But the little town is none the less charming for that, and it seems not unlikely that the two Queens will often return to this lovely corner of Savoy, where they have been not only hospitably entertained, but left unmolested.—Sketch, Dec. 2.

MRS. JOSEPH DE LA MAR.



She is said to be the most admired American woman in Paris. The Frenchmen simply rave over her. Capt. and Mrs. De la Mar have secured a fine hotel at No. 89 Avenue Niel, in Paris, where they will live during the ensuing year. Mrs. De la Mar is now 22 years old, has a profusion of fair hair, regular features, and a perfect complexion.

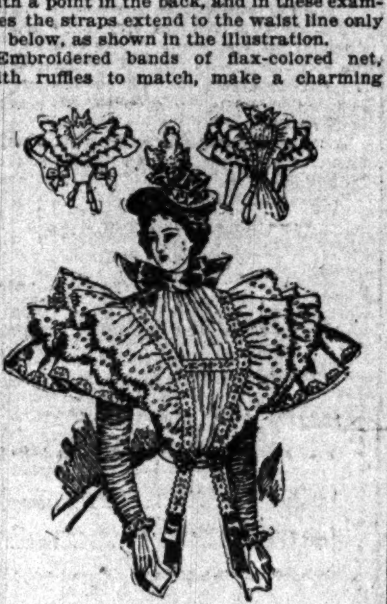
In direct contrast to the furore her beauty has created in Paris was the coldness with which she was received in Newport. She, with her husband, occupied the King cottage, on Bellevue avenue, during the summer of 1895, and was not received in the best of society. The men said that Mrs. De la Mar was too pretty to be tolerated by the women. Capt. De la Mar, who is the owner of Colorado mines, is said to have a prodigious income, and has been spoken of as the modern Monte Cristo.

HOW TO MAKE A PLAIN WAIST DRESSY.

Adjustable Bretelles the Newest Accessories, Made with a Point in the Back.

An effective arrangement for making a plain waist dressy is shown today. It is one of the newest accessories, and is made with a point in the back, and in these examples the straps extend to the waist line only or below, as shown in the illustration.

Embroidered bands of flax-colored net, with ruffles to match, make a charming trimming suitable to wear with waist of silk, wool, or cotton fabrics.



NO. 7,006—ADJUSTABLE BRETELLES.

Bands of lace insertion, either black or white, over ribbon the same width, are very pretty with any waist.

Black chiffon with applique designs or lace braid is used, with a stay of silk or ribbon under the flat band. Plain black chiffon ruffles with a band of the same over silk and studded with spangles is very effective for silk or handsome wool waists.

The short ruffle is set on a cap-shaped piece at the shoulder, the upper one being stitched to the bands.

This pattern, which includes both shapes, costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts in three sizes, small, large, and medium.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets; for skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,006. Size..............................

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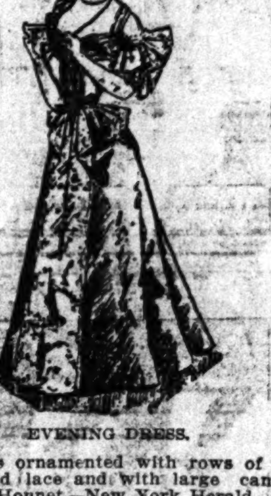
Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents an evening dress of white satin with lace apron. The corsage is ornamented with rows of pink velvet and lace and with large cameos. Made by Honnet.—New York Herald.



EVENING DRESS.

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.

Grapes.
Shredded wheat biscuit. Cream.
Hamburg steaks. Brown gravy.
Rice croquettes. Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cusk à la crème. Scalloped potatoes.
Corn muffins. Preserved ginger.
Tea.

DINNER.

Venison. Currant jelly.
Sweet potatoes. Spinach soufflé.
Lettuce salad.
Lemon jelly. Cream.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

HARD LINES.

"He is a mighty unlucky man."

"In what way?"

"Well, he married to get out of lodgings."

"Yes?"

"And now his wife keeps lodgers to support him."—Answers.

Rowe Bros., corner State and Monroe street, where they have been for the last fifteen years, are reliable jewelers. Call and see their stock. Open evenings.

DRIVE FOR MRS. M'KINLEY

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S WIFE SEES THE SOUTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

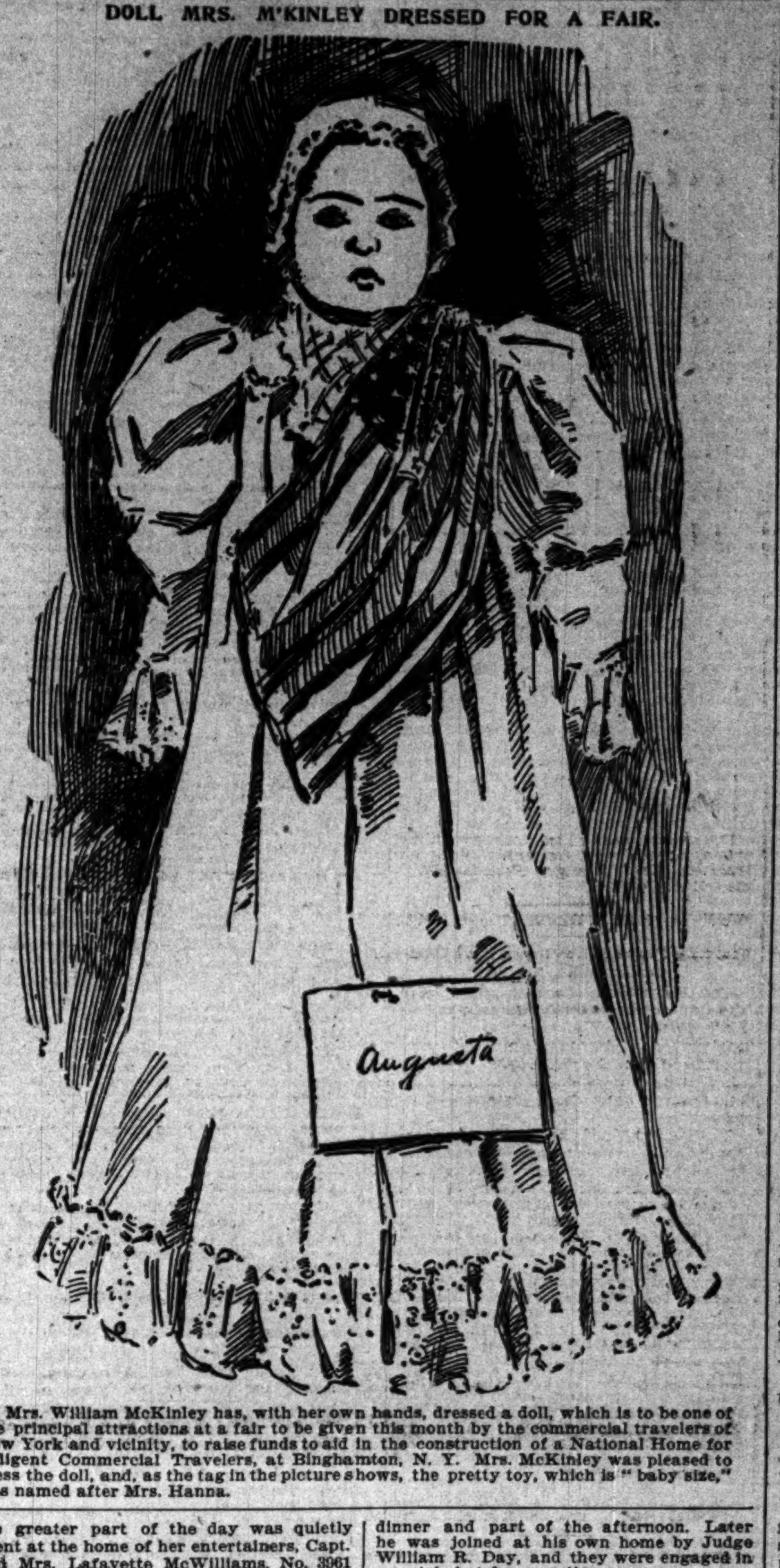
She Is Accompanied by Her Hosts, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams—Outing a Daily Feature of Her Visit to Chicago—Comparatively Few Callers "Drop In" During the Day—Stay Here Is Attended with Perceptible Benefit.

A drive was the only thing which tempted Mrs. McKinley out of doors yesterday, and the greater part of the day was quietly spent at the home of her entertainers, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, No. 3961 Lake avenue. With her hosts she went out about 11 o'clock and was driven over the most attractive South Side streets and boulevards until nearly 1 o'clock, at which time the party returned for dinner. A drive is arranged as a daily feature of Mrs. McKinley's stay here. It is sought to cover the widest practicable range of territory, and thus take in the greatest possible number of points of interest. Only the elements are permitted to interfere with the outing, and yesterday being ordinarily pleasant the drive was taken as usual.

No formal calls were made at the McWilliams residence, but a few intimate friends "dropped in" and passed a pleasant half hour. Generally speaking, people respected Mrs. McKinley's right to one day in the week which she might call all her own.

"Mrs. McKinley is certainly enjoying her visit," said Capt. McWilliams, "and I believe it is doing her a world of good. She appears to be in considerably better health than when she came here, and as hosts we shall try to make things so pleasant for her that the work of improvement will make itself apparent every day until it is time for her to return home. She is getting just the rest she needs, and is much less nervous than formerly. Her experience in Canton during the campaign was extremely trying, and it will require some time to overcome its effects."

DOLL MRS. M'KINLEY DRESSED FOR A FAIR.



Mrs. William McKinley has, with her own hands, dressed a doll, which is to be one of the principal attractions at a fair to be given this month by the commercial travelers of New York and vicinity, to raise funds to aid in the construction of a National Home for Indigent Commercial Travelers, at Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. McKinley was pleased to dress the doll, and, as the tag in the picture shows, the pretty toy, which is "baby size," was named after Mrs. Hanna.

M'KINLEY LIKE A NEW BRIDEGROOM.

Is Uneasy Over His Wife's Absence and May Come After Her.

Canton, O., Dec. 13.—One of Maj. McKinley's friends today remarked that since Mrs. McKinley is in Chicago he behaves like a new bridegroom separated for the first time from his bride. Each morning he anxiously awaits a telegram of greeting from her and each afternoon he calls her up by long-distance telephone for a chat. He receives nothing but good reports from her. She has experienced no inconvenience from her journey, is in her usual health, and enjoying herself very much.

Nothing can be learned here of the probability of the Major going to Chicago, but it would be no surprise to friends should he pack up and start off almost any day. This would be very much in accord with his past record. In nearly every instance in which Mrs. McKinley has been separated from him for any considerable time or by any considerable distance he has joined her in time to accompany her on the homeward journey. But, from all information obtainable, if he is to do so this time the decision is yet to be reached. He sometimes talks as though he would appreciate a little change of scene, but when the subject comes up he always concludes by saying that he does not know where to go. Friends are constantly urging him to take a little trip out of the city and telling him that he cannot endure without respite the strain of a constant stream of callers, some days numbered by hundreds.

The Major went to church at his usual place of worship this morning, his old friends, Judge George E. Baldwin and Capt. Heistand, accompanying him. After the services he went home with his mother for dinner and part of the afternoon. Later he was joined at his own home by Judge William R. Day, and they were engaged in a social chat for some time.

Fred Williams, Secretary of the Union League club of Chicago, who reached here yesterday, was a guest at the McKinley home till today, when he returned to Chicago.

MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Everything Necessary for Christmas Decorations and to Make a Successful Dinner in South Water Street.

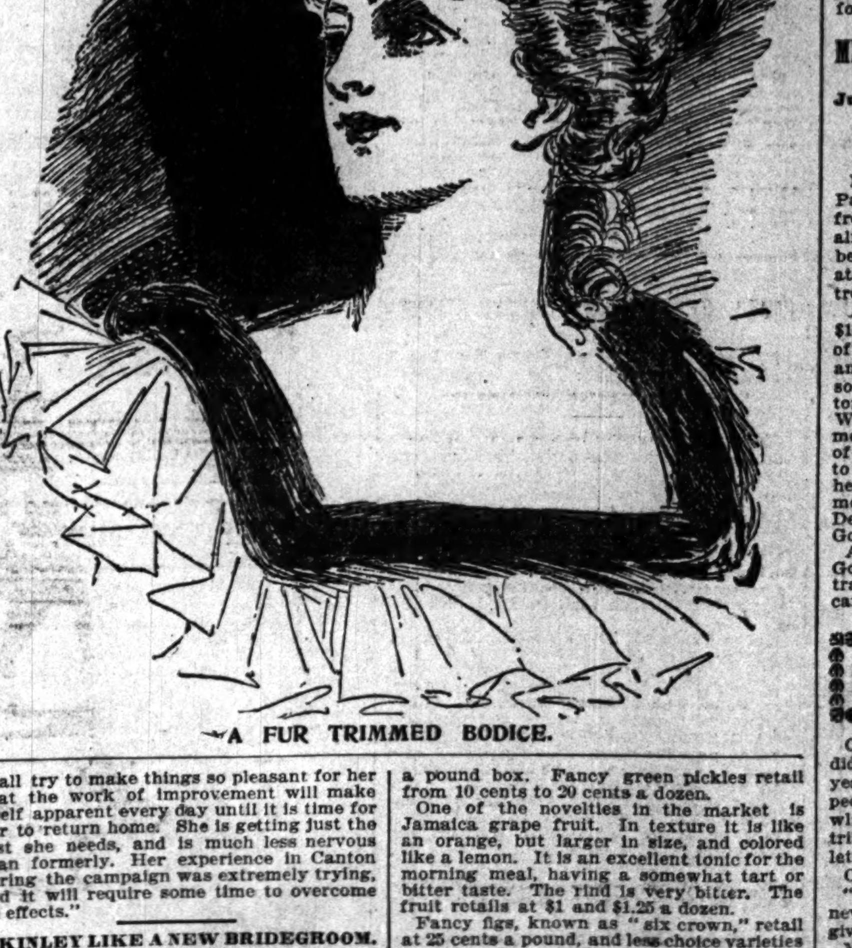
Some choice seedling oranges are coming from the Riverside district in California. The fancy grades retail from 30 cents to 40 cents a dozen. Choice navels sell at 40 cents a dozen, when large and sweet. The supply, however, is rather moderate and prices may be expected to advance as Christmas approaches.

Grocers sell the choicest white clover honey in the comb at 18 cents and 20 cents a pound box. Fancy green pickles retail from 10 cents to 20 cents a dozen.

One of the novelties in the market is Jamaica grape fruit. In texture it is like an orange, but larger in size, and colored like a lemon. It is an excellent tonic for the morning meal, having a somewhat tart or bitter taste. The rind is very bitter. The fruit retails at $1 and $1.25 a dozen.

Fancy figs, known as "six crown," retail at 25 cents a pound, and less choice varieties range as low as 12 cents and 20 cents a pound.

Never in the history of South Water street has the supply of decorative evergreens and novelties for the holidays been so large. Christmas trees are abundant, in all sizes, from those suited to a family of three to those big enough for a church festival. Wholesale prices vary all the way from 10 cents for small ones to 50 cents for the largest. Bright, fresh holly is cheap. Fine wreaths can be bought from five cents up to 15 cents, and those with the berries frosted can be had for a song. Bushelbaskets of mistletoe sell at 50 cents for the best. Palm leaves are quoted at 40 cents a dozen wholesale.



A FUR TRIMMED BODICE.

EVANGEL FOR THE FELON

MRS. MAUDE BALLINGTON BOOTH TO FOUND A CHICAGO HOME.

Wife of the American Volunteers' Commander-in-Chief Details Plans for Work Among Convicts and Released Prisoners—Addresses Large Audiences at the Second Presbyterian Church and in Evanston—Reports Many Conversions in Prisons.

Within a few months, probably at the time of her purposed return to this city in February, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Volunteers, will establish in Chicago a home for men who have completed terms in the prison at Joliet.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the home, which will be styled Hope Hall, like a similar institution in New York City founded by her, Mrs. Booth will begin evangelistic work among the men and women confined in the State's prisons.

In general terms, Mrs. Booth, in her address to a large audience at the Second Presbyterian Church, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, last evening, stated that she expected the movement among prisoners would be extended over the entire country in the course of time.

The address related almost entirely to the work among prisoners. With reference to the criminal classes and the problem they present to society, Mrs. Booth said:

"It is a great problem, and if we are to solve it we must come into contact with the individuals composing the problem."

Conversions in the Prisons.

She reported having found the work hopeful and encouraging and that many conversions had been the result of the work in Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton, Folsom, St. Quentin, and other prisons. The "habitual criminal" law in New York State, which makes a man subject to imprisonment for life if convicted twice for like offenses, was denounced, and the sympathy of the audience evoked for the ex-convict who makes an honest effort to live uprightly, but is persecuted for past shortcomings.

The address lasted over an hour and was heard with the greatest interest. At its close a generous collection was given to support the work. Forty-seven persons gave or promised $5 each for memberships in the Defenders' League, the money to go into the general work of the Volunteers.

Mrs. Booth is a guest at the home of W. E. Clow, No. 50 Buena avenue.

Mrs. Booth spoke at 3 p. m. in the First Methodist Church of Evanston to an audience of over 1,200 persons. Brig.-Gen. Fielding presided, and when Mrs. Booth entered the church she was greeted by the Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs. Dr. Kate Bushnell, one of the all-round-the-world missionaries of the W. C. T. U., spoke for a short time before Mrs. Booth was introduced.

Excites Sympathy in Evanston.

The wife of the commander spoke with vigor and earnestness and had the hearty sympathy of her audience from the first. Most of her talk had to do with her experience in dealing with convicts in the prisons. After her talk a large collection was taken for her work and thirty-five new members of the Defenders' League were secured, these subscribing $5 each for the support of the American Volunteers.

Mrs. Booth will be in Chicago for three more days this week before her return to New York. The program of her work is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 14—11 a. m., Woman's club; noon, Willard Hall; 8 p. m., Marlowe Theater, Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, Englewood.

Tuesday, Dec. 15—3 p. m., Buena Park; 7:30 p. m., La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, La Salle avenue, near Division street.

Wednesday, Dec. 16—All day, officers' private councils; 8 p. m., Irving Theater, formerly People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets.

WILL FOUND A WINTER SHELTER.

Col. Holland, Salvation Army, Arrives in Town on a Mission.

Col. Thomas Holland, from the Salvation Army headquarters in New York, is in Chicago on a mission to the poor and unemployed.

While here he will complete arrangements for opening a winter shelter. The locality selected is South Clark street, near Harrison or Polk. The shelter will be a place where men may find food and lodging at a nominal price, without the surroundings of the ordinary cheap lodging-house.

"Our plan," said Col. Holland, "is to get men out of the lodging-houses and to surround them with good influences. Our officers are specialists in dealing with this class of men. We will have music and singing to entertain the men in the evenings."

Col. Holland will rent or purchase a building of four or five stories, remodel it, and change it to suit his purpose, which, he thinks, will cost $1,000 or $1,500. Sleeping accommodations will be provided in bunks built in tiers around the rooms. The framework will be of iron and there will be mattresses of sea moss, blankets, sheets, and pillowcases. The shelter will be fitted with a bathroom, and every lodger will be encouraged to use it freely without additional charge. Lockers will be provided for the men to care for their clothes.

For 10 cents the applicant may have a bunk in the cheaper rooms, but he will be encouraged to indulge in a bed in one of the 15 or 20 cent compartments, where the accommodations are better. Lodging for 200 to 250 men will be furnished. To provide for the needs of men who have no money, Col. Holland expects to start a wood-yard, where they may pay in labor.

In connection with the shelter a dining-room will be opened, where coffee and bread, bread and jam, or bread and soup can be had for three cents, or soup, bread, and beans, roast spareribs, tripe, or pigs' feet for five cents.

MINISTER GOULD'S WIFE TAKEN BACK.

Judge Jones Orders the Demented Woman Replaced in the Wauwatosa Sanitarium.

Mrs. L. A. Gould, wife of the Highland Park Baptist minister, who strayed away from home on Sunday, Dec. 6, and was found almost nude on the edge of the lake, has been taken back to the private sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis., where she was under treatment until two or three weeks ago.

A short time ago Mrs. Gould inherited $15,000 from her grandmother, Mrs. Mitchell of Racine. Mr. Gould went after his wife and took her back to Highland Park, and soon after had himself appointed conservator of her estate by the County Judge at Waukegan. Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Gould's mother, was dissatisfied with the removal of her daughter to Highland Park and went to Waukegan last week, accompanied by her son, J. N. Wallis, and upon their statements and those of Drs. Bergen, Young, and Dewey County Judge Jones ordered Mrs. Gould to be taken back to Wauwatosa.

All parties left at 5 p. m. yesterday. Mrs. Gould is said to have married in 1886 contrary to the wishes of her mother. She became demented in 1891.

CHRISTMAS DOLL DISTRIBUTION.

Contributors to poor children's pleasure didn't forget the Christmas doll distribution yesterday. The day's offers from charitable people mean joy to many tots. The children who hope to be remembered when the distribution is made sent in their usual pleading letters.

One small girl wrote:

"Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Dear Doll Man.]—I never had a big doll with clothes on. Please give me a doll with a red dress. MARY."

Mrs. Rush, No. 369 Forty-fourth street, requested four dolls to dress. There are still many dolls to be dressed for the children, and so it is hoped that those who intend to assist in the work will notify THE TRIBUNE as quickly as possible in order that the dolls may be sent to them.

OLD NICK AND THE SEA.

The world lies 'neath a shroud of snow today,
And, oh, how glum it serves to make me feel;
There's not enough of "beautiful" to sleigh,
But just a little too much for the wheel.
—Cleveland Leader.

Economy in presents can be best studied at Gunther's.

TRADE IS DULL AND QUIET

BUSINESS CONDITIONS RESPOND TO THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT.

Retail Stores Are Busy, but Manufacturing and Wholesale Houses Have Little Business — Falling-Off in Clearings from Last Year's Figures —Increase in Trade Expected After Jan. 1—Brokers Demand Changes in the Rules of the Stock Exchange.

The holiday dullness is on in the lines where trade makes the biggest showing so far as figures go. In the retail trade business is excellent and it gives promise of being nearly or quite as good from now until Jan. 1 as this country has known in previous years. In the wholesale trade, in collections, in manufacturing, there is to a certain extent a listlessness which makes an appreciable difference in bank clearings and in the other forms of which figures are the visible evidences. December is never a good month in a business way, and this December happens to be a little worse than last year. It is not enough worse for any one to worry over, though the bank clearings for the week ending Friday, according to Bradstreet's, shows a decrease for the entire country of 5.9 per cent over the figures for last year. Chicago continues to make an unfavorable showing. New York and Philadelphia are in the same column as Chicago, and show considerable decreases. Boston and St. Louis are the only cities where clearings of any amount are shown where there was an increase over the figures of a year ago. The following are the cities where a decrease is shown: New York, 4.6 per cent; Chicago, 9.6 per cent; Philadelphia, 21.7 per cent; and San Francisco, 5.8 per cent. Boston shows a gain of 1.3 per cent and St. Louis a gain of 1.1 per cent. These figures make a good comparison with weeks preceding the election. It must be remembered that at this time last year business, particularly of a speculative nature, was fairly heavy. In a speculative way there has been nothing doing during the week. In the various cities where a speculative business is transacted trade has been so dull as to amount almost to stagnation.

Expect a Revival After Jan. 1.

Among those who are best informed in business and financial matters, and whose views are given due weight, the belief is expressed that the new year will mark a revival which will, in some measure at least, make up for the present dullness. Merchants and business-men generally have had a severe time during the present year, and there are a good many of them who are not out of the woods yet. Among the business houses generally it is the custom to close accounts and to figure up profit and loss at the end of the calendar year. A merchant who keeps close tab on the affairs of his concern knows pretty well what the year's business has brought to him. He knows it better, however, after the inventory at the end of the year. Many business-men—in fact, the great majority of them—will not enter into new deals or lay in new stocks of goods at the end of the year. On the other hand, no one expects bills to be paid in December, and some are fortunate if they receive the amount of their bills in January. This fact has its effect upon trade, and it shows itself in the record of bank clearings.

Another thing which is affecting business at the present time is the uncertainty as to tariff legislation. Merchants are inclined to wait to learn what effect new legislation will have upon values. In times of uncertainty such as the present regarding the outcome of proposed tariff legislation trade always shows a falling off, to be followed by an undue increase when the question is finally determined of what duties the government will charge on articles imported from foreign countries. Congress is now in session and it has of course the Dingley bill providing for an increase in customs duties. The bill has not been passed and the conviction is growing that it cannot become a law at this session. It is not probable there will be any radical changes in tariff laws until after the inauguration of McKinley and a special session of Congress is ordered by the new President.

War Talk Has Little Effect.

The wars and rumors of wars continue to have but slight effect upon the business of the country. Gen. Weyler's edict which prohibits the exportation of tobacco from Cuba has had the effect of increasing the price of cigars in the United States. War talk has not affected other lines of business seriously, however. Every few days some wild story is sprung about war between the United States and Spain or between the United States and some other country. These stories are usually given out about the time some movement is begun to bear stock. The latest in the way of war talk is the threat of the Turkish Minister, following the instructions from the Porte, to ask for his passports and withdraw from the country, owing to the stricture which President Cleveland passed upon the Sultan and his misrule in Turkey. The United States has too much to do to get mixed up in the Turkish trouble and the Sultan is too busy to send any of the few warships he has over to the United States to bombard New York or Boston. So, perhaps, it is just as well for the business-men to forget that Turkey exists. Anyway, European powers are likely to bring about reforms in Turkey without either the help or the advice of the United States.

In the local financial field the principal event of the week ending Saturday was the meeting of members of the Chicago Stock Exchange to protest against rules governing the management of that institution. The principal change demanded is in the present system of account trading. Some of the brokers are bitterly opposed to the scheme of trading in the account, as is now done, and in the meeting, which was held to protest against this, there was talk of starting a new exchange unless the changes demanded should be put in force. There will be a joint meeting of the special committee appointed by the dissenting brokers and the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The two committees will try to reach some basis of settlement, so that the diverse views of the various members may be met. It is not probable there will be any new exchange started, as the feeling seems to be in favor of such a compromise as will meet the views of the conservative element.

Local stocks have been dull and weak. There have been no wide fluctuations in any of the active securities except in Diamond Match and North Chicago cable stocks. Diamond Match sold off to 118, but recovered Saturday to 124¼, while North Chicago sold down to 204¾.

Quiet Week in Wholesale Trade.

Jobbers and wholesalers experienced a rather dull week and there were no brilliant features in any line. The warm and unseasonable weather is not conducive to trade. The usual dullness preceding the holidays is also in effect. Grocers are doing a fairly good business, with more of a tendency among the retail trade to stock up with fancy lines. Druggists' sales are satisfactory and considerably in excess of last year's record.

Hardware merchants report a slow week, with a fair demand for seasonable lines. In iron and steel fair orders are being placed in a quiet way at satisfactory figures, but there is nothing like a rush of business. There is a decided disposition to maintain values, and it is expected that prices of iron ore will remain steady till the close of the year.

The volume of sales in dry goods was moderate, but in a scattered way sorting up business was good. There are still many belated orders for holiday goods, as many merchants, on account of the backwardness of the season, failed to stock up early.

The hide market showed further weakness. Tanners are talking bearish, and while stocks of country hides are comparatively light the demand is slow, and some holders are becoming restive. Wool was even more quiet than during the preceding week. Prices are ruling steady, but there is little certainty in the situation. Eastern manufacturers are not doing much, and there are few signs of improved activity. The best inquiry was for Territory wools, which were firm.

The wholesale lumber trade is quiet, but that is usually expected at this season of the year. Country dealers are not yet able to secure the funds all desire. However, there is a general feeling that the spring will see large building operations everywhere, and accordingly stocks are held rather firmly.

Wheat Market Rules Fairly Strong.

Considering the unsettling and disturbing factors present during last week the wheat market has ruled fairly strong. There were a few weak spots, but the net decline was small and much less than was anticipated at one time during the week. The government report could not have been much more unfavorable to holders. It gave the highest December condition on record, and one which points to an almost perfect crop. The average was placed at 90.5 per cent, as against 81.4 per cent a year ago. In reality the report has but little significance. While the people with a statistical bent figure out that the condition indicated on an acreage 5 per cent greater than that harvested last year suggests a yield of 370,000,000 bu of winter wheat it must not be forgotten the report is on a crop barely started. For reasons indicated by a private crop reporting bureau a condition given in the exact terms of percentages is in a sense absurd. Part of the winter wheat area was sown early under the most favorable germinating conditions, and naturally is in splendid position. Advances in price, which promise to be to some extent permanent, stimulated late seeding. This late sown area is not to be classed in any way with that sown early.

Ever since the beginning of the month the speculative market has been to a high degree sensitive on the question of deliveries. Elevator men have been anxious to widen the December-May spread, and while there was little wheat put out on delivery day it has been supposed by many, and intimated, at least, by the warehousemen, that deliveries might be large about the close of navigation. Such a plan avowedly intended a widening of differences without the loss by warehouse people of a great quantity of cash wheat. In the meantime the owners of grain have been satisfying the urgent cash demand by exchanges of cash wheat for December contracts at premiums which tended to offset any losses on storage. The people who are firm believers in higher prices cannot understand why an implied threat of deliveries should be depressing so long as there is a good cash demand. The fact is that the volume of outside speculative trade in the market is not sufficient to make it responsive to anything but sensational news and considerations. There is an accepted tradition that during the transition period from lake and rail to all rail rates, cash demand is not to be depended upon. It is apt to disappear mysteriously. The delivery of upwards of 2,500,000 bu of wheat at various times last week, so managed that the trade could not understand just what was going on, tended to depression, and on several occasions put the difference to 4c.

Close of Navigation Against Prices.

The nominal close of navigation was one of the factors peculiar to the week. Charters are still being made, but the advance in insurance rates caused a general readjustment of freight charges. It is said that the winter grain fleet will not be nearly so large as last year and the amount of winter storage available will consequently be less. Local receipts of wheat do not seem to increase either on declines or advances in price. The Northwest movement to terminal markets is still larger than was expected in view of the limited yield, but the accumulation is only at spring wheat markets. Clearances were large and a heavy decrease in the visible as compared with a large increase last year is anticipated.

From the standpoint of foreign crop prospects and markets, the situation has not changed. Liverpool has been independent, market changes there being the unexpected more frequently than the expected. Argentine reports have been unfavorable, and if dependence is to be put in recent statements of condition and estimates of surplus, the situation there is much more bullish than it was two weeks ago. The import requirements of Australia were estimated to be 5,000,000 bu, of which perhaps half has been shipped or engaged for shipment. Relief of unfavorable conditions in India by rains is confirmed. So far as statistics are concerned, the situation all over the world seems to warrant higher prices. The differences between wheat and coarse grain are abnormal, however, and the lack of speculative interest is in itself a depressing factor which is apt to be underestimated, particularly on bulges.

In coarse grain markets oats presented much more interest than corn. At times the former market was more active than on any previous day of the year. Traders who found corn too dull for any interest took hold of oats, and a more definitely demarked bull and bear party was developed. Toward the last of the week there was a marked attempt to hammer the oats down on the heaviness of corn and the large receipts of oats. At this the market showed fair resistance. Below 21c for May good buying power materialized, and bearish operations under that figure looked precarious. Geddes-Kirkwood dumped a part of a big long line, and it was popularly supposed that they have now disposed of most of the long stuff they have been carrying for some time. Baldwin-Farnum added more to their long line. One theory of the bears is that oats are too high compared with corn. They argue that as good corn is so cheap farmers will sell all the oats they can and use corn in the place of them wherever possible. The heavy receipts of oats would seem to bear out this theory. Arrivals of oats at primary points last week were 3,051,000 bu, compared with 1,870,000 bu the previous week, and 2,212,000 bu the same week in 1895. However, seaboard clearances were heavy at 709,000 bu, compared with 128,000 bu the same week last year. The shipping demand in this market is fairly good, but the receipts embrace so much thin stuff that the low grades are inclined to drag.

It was one of the dullest weeks on record in the speculative corn market. On one day the entire price range was only ¼c. There was also no outside trade, and room traders were not inclined to do much. Receipts were light, but it is supposed to be mainly because the warm weather is against the grading, and farmers do not care to ship until colder weather helps. Then a flood of corn is expected. The week's clearances were large at 3,541,000 bu, while Argentine shipments were moderate at 984,000 bu.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed Dec. 12.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 14, 1895.
WHEAT.				
December	79¼	74⅝@ 78	76⅞	56¼
May	82⅛	78½@ 81¼	80⅝	56½
CORN.				
December	23	22¼@ 23	22⅝	25¼
May	26⅛	25¾@ 26¼	25⅞	28⅛
OATS.				
December	18¼	17 @ 18¼	17	16¾
May	21⅝	20¼@ 21⅝	20½	19
MESS PORK.				
December	6.85	6.75 @7.00	6.87½	7.90
January	7.82½	7.50 @7.72½	7.62½	8.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	3.67½	3.70 @3.77½	3.75	5.15
January	4.07½	3.80 @3.92½	3.87½	5.30
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	3.97½	3.85 @3.97½	3.90	4.30
January	3.80	3.80 @3.92½	3.87½	4.30

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	3,761,152	2,952,722	3,050,656
Previous week	2,859,224	1,891,925	1,870,399
Same week 1895	6,271,413	3,169,122	2,212,105
Primary shipments	1,747,709	1,669,869	1,353,614
Previous week	2,797,560	1,654,949	2,679,245
Same week 1895	2,177,838	1,651,638	1,992,344
Eastern clearances	1,368,227	2,434,533	708,700
Previous week	1,061,058	1,382,560	854,270
Same week 1895	401,852	1,863,418	128,275

The following table shows local receipts and shipments of the articles named for last week:

	Received 1896.	Received 1895.	Shipped 1896.	Shipped 1895.
Flour, brls	42,013	65,938	47,088	45,339
Wheat, bu	162,223	616,945	709,654	579,127
Corn, bu	1,112,293	1,389,530	658,199	1,002,142
Oats, bu	2,184,771	1,620,462	933,390	1,377,009
Rye, bu	87,519	28,307	46,923	39,186
Barley, bu	473,168	422,390	516,843	216,172
T. Seed, lbs	788,068	745,870	487,592	670,330
C. Seed, lbs	276,503	28,174	394,322	100,509
O. Seed, lbs	117,825	90,779	185,560	265,088
F. Seed, bu	124,571	204,361	64,853	220,049
B. Corn, lbs	302,350	487,770	179,855	344,701
Cheese, lbs	1,916,449	1,274,469	1,380,177	1,038,925
Butter, lbs	4,001,057	2,868,706	3,370,882	3,140,090
Eggs, cases	15,749	18,884	20,214	22,281
Potatoes, bu	81,367	50,753	20,541	12,591
Hides, lbs	1,899,519	2,129,570	2,580,726	3,720,643
Wool, lbs	279,497	106,131	714,534	489,808
Coal, tons	216,127	256,912	21,381	30,591
Lumber, M	17,533	17,040	10,364	12,889
Shingles, M	3,152	8,446	1,361	5,284
Salt, brls	59,837	37,669	30,118	18,278
Hay, tons	7,154	8,444	470	1,152

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

25000	Ann Arb 1st 4s.... 74	2000	do H & D div 7s........127⅞
10000	Atch gen 4s....79⅛@¼	2000	do S M div...118½
25000	do adj 4s..42⅝@¾	24000	MKT 1st 4s.........82@83¼
31000	A&P inc.... 11	2000	M&O gm 4s... 68¼
10000	A&NW 1st... 83⅞	10000	NC&StL con. 98
1000	ACO 5s.....107¼	5000	Nat Starch..98@¼
8000	Bkln R Tran 5s........ 78⅝	2000	NYC&StL 4s.104⅛
5000	C&O con 5s..108	1000	NYO & W ref 4s........ 89½
9000	do reg.106⅝@107	3000	NP 2d coup tr ctf asstd....117½
3000	C&O R&A div 1st con 4s.....98¼@99	3000	NP con 5s tr ctf asstd...... 54⅛
5000	do 2d con 4s... 87½	27000	NP prior inc 4s.........85¼@⅜
2000	CB&Q con 7s.118	4000	Ohio So 1st.. 95½
2000	CBQ conv 5s.101	79000	OR imp con5s......19⅛@20¼
34000	C&EI gen 5s......101@102	45000	do tr ctf.....19¼@½
10000	CRI&P ext 5s104¼	26000	OR&N 4s..80⅛@¼
10000	do reg......103¼	11000	OSL 6s tr ctf.111
1000	CStL&P 1st..101	1000	P&R 1st pfd inc........ 45⅝
2000	CHV&T 5s.... 87⅝	11000	P&R gen 4s tr ctf asstd.. 81⅛@½
1000	Edison of N Y con 5s........106¼	8000	RW&O con..118
1000	Erie 1st mtg.102½	8000	StL&SF gm5s 97
5000	Eq Gas of Chi 1st........ 98	7000	do gm 6s.....111
8000	GH&SA M&P div 5s........ 90⅝	1000	StPM&M 1st Mont ex 4s. 86½
1000	GH&SA 2d.... 95	3000	So Ry 1st 5s......91¼@⅜
8000	H&TC 1st 5s.109	4000	St. Twine 6s.74¼@½
1000	KP 1st con tr ctf........ 69¼	10000	T&NO con 5s. 93½
3000	Kings Co El 1st........ 40	12000	U S 4s coup of 1925......120⅛@¼
2000	LS&MS 1st cp113¼	18000	UP gold 6s ct notes......101⅛@⅜
1500	Long Isl 1st..104	5000	U El 1st 6s..73@¾
4000	L&N NO & M 1st.....117¼@118	5000	U S Leather 6s........ 11¼
8000	M&StP gm 4s series A........ 97	1000	Wab 2d 5s.... 71¼
1000	M&StP C&Mo R 5s........108½	5000	WS gtd 4s...107½
9000	MKT 2d........ 59		

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	41	Ontario	700
Chollar	60	Ophir	80
Crown Point	15	Plymouth	3
Col. Cal. and Va	90	Quicksilver	175
Deadwood	100	Do pfd	1200
Gould and Curry	25	Sierra Nevada	33
Hale and Norcross	80	Standard	135
Homestake	3300	Union Con	25
Iron Silver	30	Yellow Jacket	20
Mexican	25		

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Kearsarge	15¼
Atlantic	20	Osceola	29¾
Boston & Mont.	91⅞	Quincy	118
Butte & Boston	6⅝	Tamarack	91½
Calumet & Hecla	323½	Wolverine	9
Franklin	11		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks here today were as follows:

Alta	8	Gould and Currie	28
Alpha Con	7	Hale and Norcross	90
Andes	11	Justice	4
Belcher	27	Mexican	39
Best & Belcher	40	Mono	16
Bodie Con	52	Occidental Con	9
Bullion	8	Ophir	86
Bulwer Con	37	Overman	4
Caledonia	8	Potosi	48
Challenge Con	25	Savage	29
Chollar	66	Sierra Nevada	39
Confidence	70	Union Con	37
Con. Cal. and Va	100	Utah Con	4
Crown Point	15	Yellow Jacket	25

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 38,200 bu; exports, 5,412 bu. Spot firmer; No. 1 hard, 93⅜c. Options opened strong and were further advanced on heavy weekly exports, stronger cables, with less favorable Argentina and Russian crop news, cash demand West, and prospects of a heavy visible supply decrease Monday. Closed ¾@1c net higher. No. 2 red May, 86 1-16@86 9-16c, closed 86⅜c.

Corn—Receipts, 31,200 bu; exports, 26,103 bu. Spot inactive; No. 2, 29c. Options quiet but very steady on large weekly clearances, closing unchanged. May, 31¼@32c, closed 31¾c; December closed 29c.

Oats—Receipts, 264,000 bu; exports, 5,200 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 22¼c. Options dull and unchanged; December closed 22¼c.

Hay—Quiet; shipping, 55@60c; good to choice, 70@75c.

Hops—Dull; 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896, 8@10c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896, 9@14c.

Hides—Dull; Galveston, 13c; Buenos Ayres dry, nominal; Texas dry, 10c; California, 15½c.

Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 19½@20¼c; acid, 20@23c.

Wool—Quiet; fleece, 15@20c; pulled, 15@18c.

Provisions—Beef steady; family, $9.00@10.00; extra, $7.00; beef hams, $17.50@18.00; packet, $8.00@9.00. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 4¼@5c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Lard firm; Western steamed, $4.15; refined steady. Pork dull; mess, $8.25@8.75; short clear, $8.75@10.05; family, $10.50@11.00.

Tallow quiet; city, $2.00; per package, 3⅛c; country, 3¼c. Petroleum dull; united closed $1.00 bid. Resin quiet; strained, common to good, $1.82½. Turpentine quiet; 27@27½c.

Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3¼@6c; Japan, 4½@4¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 26@34c for new crop.

Pig iron strong; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper quiet; lake, brokers', 11⅝c. Tinplates quiet. Lead firm, with demand showing considerable interest. Brokers are quoting $2.75 for domestic for round lots, either prompt or nearby delivery, although in some cases higher prices are being asked.

Cottonseed oil—Market irregular; prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, f. o. b., 17@17½c, mills; off crude, 20½c. Prime summer yellow, 23@23¼c; off summer yellow, 23c; better grades, 26½c; prime white, 27c.

Coffee—Options opened dull at 10@15 points decline, ruled inactive, nominal and featureless, with weak undertone following unsatisfactory foreign advices and entire absence of outside interest. Closed dull, 5@15 points net loss. Sales, 7,000 bags, including December, 9.25c; March, 9.30@9.35c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, jobbing, 10¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15¼@17c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, '96 test, 3¼c. Refined quiet; mold A, 4⅝c; standard A, 4¼c; confectioners' A, 4¼c; cut loaf, 5c; crushed, 5c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4⅜c; cubes, 4⅝c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Wheat—Dull and barely steady; No. 2 hard, 77c; No. 2 red, 92@93c; No. 2 spring, nominally, 75@76c. Corn—Rather weak; No. 2 mixed, 18¼@19c. Oats—Choice, steady; No. 2 white, new, 19c; old, nominally, 22@25c. Rye—Steady; No. 2 nominally, 32c. Hay—Steady, unchanged. Butter — Dull but firm; creamery, 20½@22c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs—Weak, 17c. Receipts—Wheat, 28,200 bu; corn, 8,200 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 15,600 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90c bid; track, 91@92½c; No. 2 hard, cash, 78c nominal; December, 90⅞c nominal; May, 89¾@90c asked. Corn higher; No. 2, cash, 21¼c; December, 21c bid; May, 23⅝c bid. Oats firm; No. 2, cash, 20c bid; May, 21⅝c bid. Rye lower; 34⅝c. Flaxseed steady; 75c. Pork better; standard mess, jobbing, $7.10@7.40. Lard better; prime steam, $3.62½; choice, $3.80. Lead quiet; $2.70@2.80. Spelter dull; $4.05 asked.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 12.—Corn firm; No. 2, 21c; new No. 2, 20¼c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 18@22c. Rye dull; No. 2, 38c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 67,600 bu; oats, 69,150 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 4,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 16,100 bu; oats, 53,800 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 1,200 br'ls; wheat, 1,200.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat was in very good tone today, and held an advance of 1c. Cables were firmer, and more attention was paid to bull gossip. Wheat—May opened at 79c, low point, and closed at top at 79⅝c. Flour—Better feeling; first patents, $4.20@4.40; second patents, $4.05@4.15; first clears, $3.40@3.60; second clears, $2.40@2.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Spring wheat dull but steady; No. 1 Northern, 86⅝@86¾c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 on track, 92½c. Corn firm; No. 2 corn, 24½c. Oats, fair demand; No. 2 white, 23½c. Barley quiet. Rye, No. 2, offered at 42c. Flour quiet, easy.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78½c; May, 81½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 78½c. Rye—37½c. No. 2 oats, 18⅝c. Flax, 74¼c; May, 79c bid.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits, nothing doing. Tar steady, $1.10. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 7	18,352	175	50,642	12,782
Tuesday, Dec. 8	4,724	891	19,799	8,970
Wednesday, Dec. 9	18,212	397	28,483	11,465
Thursday, Dec. 10	9,867	236	26,822	10,946
Friday, Dec. 11	4,384	219	24,797	5,906
Saturday, Dec. 12	500	50	15,000	1,000
Total	56,039	1,968	165,543	51,069
Previous week	54,950	1,235	217,759	68,996
Cor. week 1895	55,575	1,533	213,842	71,271
Cor. week 1894	61,770	2,087	174,675	62,598
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 7	3,007	.....	7,321	1,725
Tuesday, Dec. 8	2,056	10	3,555	1,329
Wednesday, Dec. 9	4,143	12	1,101	1,086
Thursday, Dec. 10	2,494	66	3,833	603
Friday, Dec. 11	3,340	17	3,246	1,953
Saturday, Dec. 12	400	.....	2,000	500
Total	15,440	105	21,056	7,196
Previous week	16,313	85	31,020	11,417
Cor. week 1895	16,624	240	22,847	8,951
Cor. week 1894	18,475	300	40,527	7,464

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	56,000	165,500	51,000
Kansas City	40,200	55,800	20,800
Omaha	14,100	24,600	3,900
St. Louis	20,700	38,700	8,700
Total	131,000	284,600	86,500
Previous week	139,100	405,700	102,800
Cor week 1895	126,200	356,800	94,500

Receipts at Chicago thus far this month, 95,600 cattle, 357,000 hogs, and 105,000 sheep, against 127,250 cattle, 435,984 hogs, and 139,736 sheep a year ago. Receipts for 1896 to date, 2,481,600 cattle, 7,227,800 hogs, and 3,439,200 sheep, against 2,489,913 cattle, 7,540,361 hogs, and 3,293,457 sheep the corresponding period a year ago, and 2,866,470 cattle, 7,138,580 hogs, and 2,951,459 sheep two years ago.

Cattle—The market closed dull at the decline established earlier in the week. About twenty loads of Christmas beeves sold during the week at $5.40@5.90; eight loads at $5.75@5.90. Most of the 1,200@1,500-lb steers sold during the week at $3.80@4.60, or 20@40c lower than the previous week. Texas steers quotable at $2.80@4.10; Western range steers, $3.30@4.00; native cows, $1.00@3.60; heifers, $2.25@4.15; bulls, $1.75@3.50; oxen, $2.25@3.50; stags, $2.40@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@5.50; and stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.90.

Hogs—Saturday's market ruled steady at 5c higher, or 10@15c higher than a week ago, and about 15c higher than a year ago. About 1,500 were carried over. Heavy packers sold slowly and other grades actively. The quality of the fresh receipts was rather poor. Heavy sold at $3.00@3.45; mixed, $3.25@3.50; light, $3.25@3.45; and pigs, $2.90@3.45. Bulk of hogs, $3.25@3.40.

Sheep—The small offerings changed hands early at strong prices. Lambs sold at $3.50@5.00, including 500 Westerns averaging 68 lbs at $4.60. Native sheep sold at $2.25@3.75, including 121@134-lb ewes at $3.10@3.25. A load of 134-lb wethers sold at $4.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 4,100; market steady; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, none; market steady, closing little weaker; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.30; heavies, $3.15@3.35; packers, $3.15@3.30; mixed, $3.20@3.40; lights, $3.25@3.32½; Yorkers, $3.25@3.30; pigs, $3.15@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 600; market steady; lambs, $2.25@4.90; muttons, $2.00@3.85.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; steady; native shipping steers, $3.90@4.70; stockers and feeders, $1.85@3.70; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.40@3.90; cows, $1.50@2.85. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active, firm; light, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.10@3.35; heavy, $3.00@3.37½. Sheep—Receipts, none; market steady; muttons, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $3.00@4.75.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Arriver—Fay, Yakima.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Aurora, 5:40 a. m. Down—City Genoa, 1:30 p. m.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Foster, 9 last night; Hilton, 8 a. m.; Nancy Dell, 11. Up—Ames and consorts, 1 a. m.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Raleigh, 5 a. m.; Niko, Lewiston, 6:50; Berlin, Majestic, 7:15; Ramapo, 8:50. Down—Pontiac, 9:20; Williams, 9:30. Wind northwest, fresh, freezing.

Financial.

"Making his little pile."—New York Journal.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

FORM OF A NEW DESCRIPTIVE PUNCH SIGNATURE TICKET.

Invented by John Sebastian of the Rock Island—Experts Say It Cannot Be Manipulated or Scalped—Stands a Chance of Being Adopted as Round-Trip Standard by the Western Passenger Association—How It Will Work in Practice.

Many applications for reduced round-trip rates have heretofore been denied to the public by the railroads on account of their inability to devise a ticket that could not be scalped or manipulated.

A new descriptive punch signature ticket has just been invented by John Sebastian, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Rock Island, which the most expert ticket agents pronounce to be incapable of being manipulated or used by wrong parties. It stands a good chance of being adopted as the standard form of round-trip ticket at the meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held in this city tomorrow.

The ticket, as will be seen by the subjoined cut, is in two parts, instead of in one long strip. The portion containing the punch, description, and signature of the purchaser is detached and retained by the ticket agent, the passenger getting the other. When the passenger calls for a ticket the agent asks for his signature under the contract of the return portion. He then punches the description of the passenger. There is no provision for signature on the going part of the coupon. The man who purchases the ticket must use it on the going passage. When the ticket is purchased the passenger does not see the description punched. The agent then detaches the return portion of the ticket, retaining only the stub, and forwarding to his ticket auditor the advice check of sale and the remainder of the ticket.

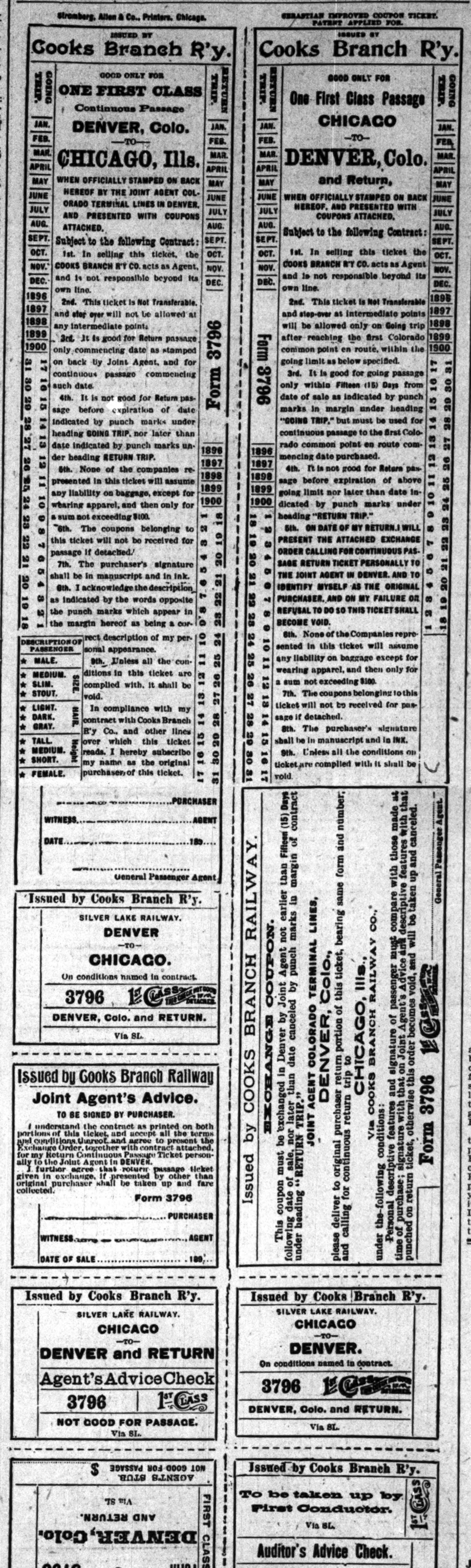
Immediately upon the receipt of this by the auditor it is sent to the joint agent in Denver, if it is a round-trip ticket for Colorado, as the subjoined sample. The passenger, immediately on arrival in Colorado, departs for whichever point he desires to visit.

On the exchange coupon is the following direction:

"This coupon must be exchanged in Denver by the joint agent not earlier than fifteen days following the date canceled by punch marks in the margins of contract under heading, "Return Trip.""

When the passenger gets ready to return he must present his exchange coupon to the joint agent in Denver, who folds the ticket at the perforation between the joint agent's advices and the return coupon and takes the passenger's signature on the return contract, and if the passenger corresponds with the description as punched the ticket is delivered to him.

It will, therefore, be noticed that inasmuch as this ticket is good to return only on the date stamped by the joint agent the broker in Denver cannot use it, because the man he sells it to would not be able to establish his identity in executing the return ticket.



Stromberg, Allen & Co., Printers, Chicago.

ISSUED BY Cooks Branch R'y.

GOOD ONLY FOR ONE FIRST CLASS Continuous Passage DENVER, Colo. —TO— CHICAGO, Ills.

SEBASTIAN IMPROVED COUPON TICKET. PATENT APPLIED FOR.

ISSUED BY Cooks Branch R'y.

GOOD ONLY FOR One First Class Passage CHICAGO —TO— DENVER, Colo. and Return,

Form 3796

Issued by Cooks Branch R'y. SILVER LAKE RAILWAY. DENVER —TO— CHICAGO. On conditions named in contract. 3796 DENVER, Colo. and RETURN. Via SL.

Issued by Cooks Branch Railway. Joint Agent's Advice. TO BE SIGNED BY PURCHASER.

Issued by COOKS BRANCH RAILWAY. EXCHANGE COUPON.

Issued by Cooks Branch R'y. SILVER LAKE RAILWAY. CHICAGO —TO— DENVER and RETURN. Agent's Advice Check. 3796 1st CLASS. NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE. Via SL.

Issued by Cooks Branch R'y. SILVER LAKE RAILWAY. CHICAGO —TO— DENVER. On conditions named in contract. 3796 DENVER, Colo. and RETURN. Via SL.

ISSUED BY Cooks Branch Railway. Form 0 3796 DENVER, Colo. AND RETURN. Via SL. AGENT'S STUB. NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE. $ FIRST CLASS.

Issued by Cooks Branch R'y. To be taken up by First Conductor. Via SL. 1st CLASS. Auditor's Advice Check. NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE 0 3796 DENVER, Colo. and RETURN.

NEW FORM OF ROUND TRIP TICKET.

POPULAR OFFICIAL BADLY TREATED.

Refusing to Resign Vice-President Tucker Is Removed.

The sudden removal by the Board of Directors of the Maine Central railroad of Payson Tucker as Vice-President and General Manager, a position which he has creditably filled for many years, has caused much surprise in railroad circles and among Mr. Tucker's friends.

Mr. Tucker had been reëlected to this position and also that of director at the annual meeting two months ago. At that time no opposition was developed to him. What caused the sudden turn in the opinions of the directors can merely be conjectured.

Claim is made that Mr. Tucker had been asked to resign a few days previous to his removal. Instead of complying with the request he gave the directors a piece of his mind. He told them he had nothing to resign for and there was nothing in his management of the Maine Central that called for his taking such a step. If they wanted to remove him they were at liberty to do so. He said he could stand on his reputation as a business-man. He protested against making the Maine Central a part of the Boston and Maine and expressed the belief that it would prove disastrous to the interests of the road.

Finding he would not resign he was informed that the board had decided to remove him from his position, and that George F. Evans of Boston would be his successor in the office.

Mr. Tucker has been in the office of the Maine Central for twenty-two years and has been in railroad service nearly forty-four years. The Maine Central under his direction took a leading part in the work of developing the industries of that State.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 8½d; No. 1 California, 7s 3d. Futures closed firm, with May ¾d higher and other months ½d higher. Business about equally divided; December, 6s 7½d; January, 6 8½d; February, 6s 8¾d; March, 6s 9d; April, nominal; May, 6s 8¾d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 10¼d. Futures closed dull with near and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing figures; business about equally distributed; December, January, and February, 2s 9¼d; March, April, and May, 2s 9½d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 5¼d.

Provisions—Bacon—Dull, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 20s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 28s; long clear, heavies, 40 to 45 lbs, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 57s 6d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; medium Western, 41s 3d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 20s 9d; refined in pails, 23s.

Cheese—Quiet; demand poor; finest American white and colored (Sept.), 51s.

Butter—Finest U. S., 95s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s 9d.

Cotton-seed oil, 15s 6d.

Linseed oil, 16s 6d.

Petroleum—Dull; refined, 6¼d; refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 5¼d.

Bleaching powder hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7.

Hops at London (Pacific coast), £3 10s.

Avoids the Theater Hat.

An auditor in a Japanese theater is allowed, for a small fee, to stand up, and the unfortunate individual behind him has no right to remonstrate or to rise and get a peep at the stage. He may hear, but he cannot see.

LAKE NAVIGATION PRACTICALLY OVER

Review of the Season Just Ended and Outlook for the Future for Marine Men.

Lake navigation for the season of 1896 is practically ended. The last steamer loaded with grain from Chicago is headed for Buffalo. In Lake Huron it will meet a barge laden with the last load of coal from Buffalo for Chicago. These trips end the marine season.

The profits of vesselmen have been small, to be sure, but few have met with absolute loss. The large vessels have made some money.

The season has witnessed the coming of a big fleet of steamers and steel schooners belonging to what is known as the 6,000-ton class. They are now the most prominent factor in the cost of transportation. Of the sixteen large craft now under contract at lake shipyards, thirteen belong to the 6,000-ton class. Not one of this type of boats can get above Market street in the Chicago River.

Another marked feature of the season is the tightening of the grip of the great corporations upon lake transportation. The Rockefeller fleet will be capable next year of carrying from Lake Superior to Lake Erie and South Chicago as much ore as was produced in the entire region but a few years ago. The government work in making the twenty-foot channel from Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, has materially aided these plans of corporate capital. Already the owners of boats built before the twenty-foot channel was deemed a possibility are beginning to see what they are to expect. All thinking marine men agree the era of high freight rates, except perhaps an occasional spurt, has passed. From this time on the rates which prevail will be such as were considered starvation prices a short time ago.

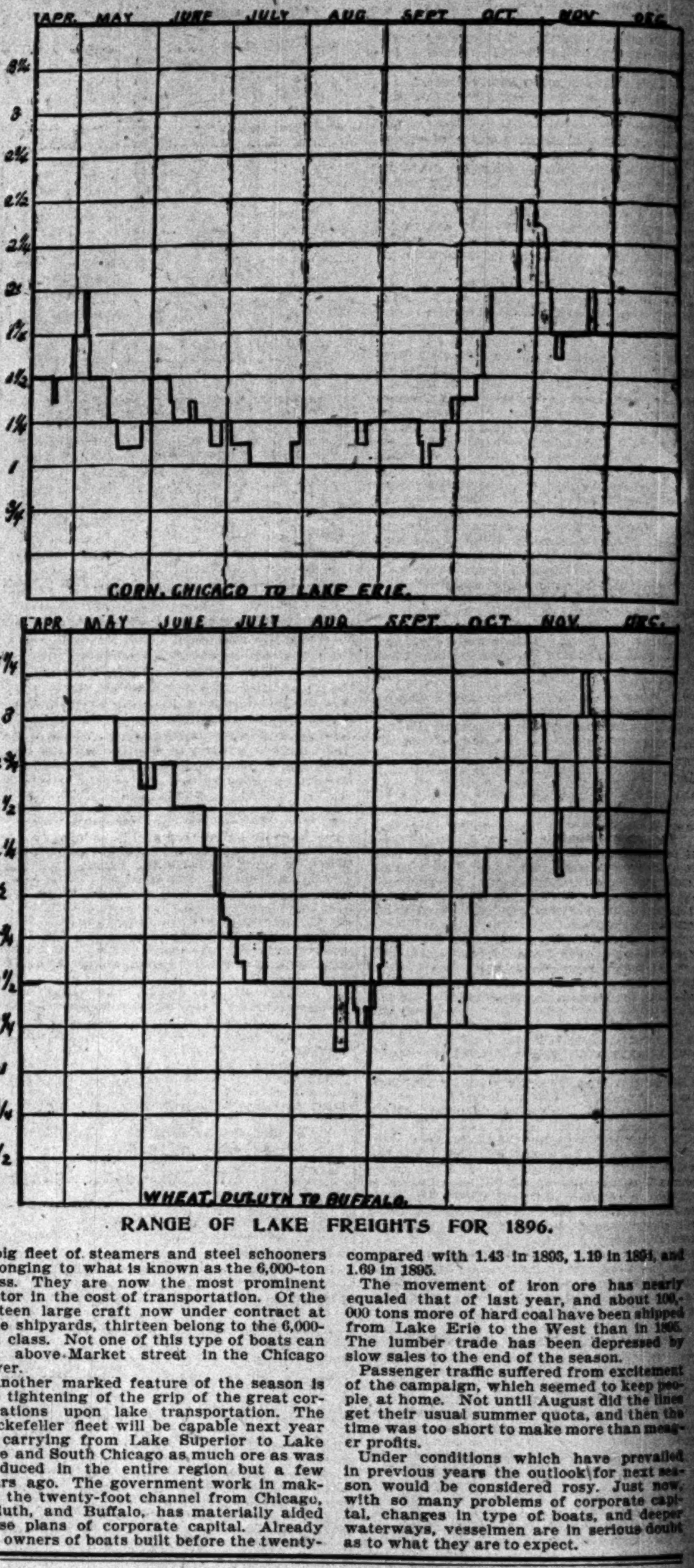
The season has been remarkably free from serious disasters. Little fog has prevailed, and no smoke from forest fires has added its perils. The storms, while somewhat severe, have come at times when boats were enabled to reach shelter.

The movement of grain, particularly of corn, is said to have been the largest in the history of Chicago, but the official figures have not been compiled by the Board of Trade. The rate for carrying a bushel of corn from Chicago to Lake Erie—averaged up by days and not by quantity—was the lowest on record. It was 1.183 cents as compared with 1.43 in 1893, 1.19 in 1894, and 1.69 in 1895.

The movement of iron ore has nearly equaled that of last year, and about 100,000 tons more of hard coal have been shipped from Lake Erie to the West than in 1895. The lumber trade has been depressed by slow sales to the end of the season.

Passenger traffic suffered from excitement of the campaign, which seemed to keep people at home. Not until August did the lines get their usual summer quota, and then the time was too short to make more than meager profits.

Under conditions which have prevailed in previous years the outlook for next season would be considered rosy. Just now, with so many problems of corporate capital, changes in type of boats, and deeper waterways, vesselmen are in serious doubt as to what they are to expect.



RANGE OF LAKE FREIGHTS FOR 1896.

National
Bank of the Republic
Of the City of Chicago.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit available all over the world. Buys and sells Foreign and Inland Exchange and advances money to merchants for legitimate mercantile use.
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The following figures, which are a very conservative statement of the situation, are worth a cord of opinions by speculators: Visible supply July 1, 1896 (official), 48,000,000 bu; trade supply (flour, wheat in mills, or private elevators), 28,000,000 bu.; estimated in farmers' hands, 34,000,000 bu.; total, 110,000,000 bu.; crop of 1896, 450,000,000 bu.; total supply, 560,000,000 bu.; consumption and seed for the year, 375,000,000 bu.; exports to Dec. 1, 1896, 75,000,000 bu.; minimum possible visible supply, 20,000,000 bu.; minimum trade supply, 18,000,000 bu.; farmers' supply, 20,000,000 bu.; total, 508,000,000 bu.; available for export from Dec. 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, thirty-one weeks, 52,000,000 bu., or at the rate of 6,300,000 bu. monthly, whereas exports are now and have been for months, at the rate of 17,000,000 bu. monthly. The best men in the trade believe in $1.00 to $1.25 wheat on the assured scarcity. Orders filled for 1,000 bu. and upward.
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What Some of the Chicago Preachers Said.

CANON DU MOULIN, Bishop of Niagara, preached at Trinity Episcopal Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, yesterday morning. He took for his text the first verse of the fortieth chapter of Isaiah: "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people." His discourse touched upon the unbounded sympathy and love which Jesus Christ had for those upon whom the sorrows and troubles of life weighed heavily.

"The words and works of Christ do not address themselves to the trivialities of life," he said. "He was no dilettante. The things which moved him and to which he addressed himself were the evils, the trials, the sorrows which entered into the daily lives of men and crushed and bowed them down. He beheld with an aching heart the awful struggle of life, and it was this supreme pity and love which moved him to cry out: 'Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden.'"

He referred particularly to the occasion when Jesus, at about the age of 30 years, preached one Sabbath day in the synagogue and abjured those who had any troubles or sorrows on their minds to remember that Jesus was just as ready to hear them now; had just as compassionate a heart for their sorrows as he had on that occasion.

He exhorted young men particularly to ponder the words of that discourse and to seek to emulate the example of Christ.

Christmas Preparation.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones yesterday morning at Oakland Music Hall took John Milton's great Christmas hymn, "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," for the Christmas preparation, which he read entire, after introducing it with some biographical and critical notice of the great Puritan poet. He closed with the following practical hints for the Christmas celebration:

"Let not Christmas sink into a kindergarten festival to meet the intelligence of the smallest children only. It is not adequately celebrated with kindergarten stories or forms. I am more anxious to affect the father and mother than the child at Christmas time. If we would duly impress our children with the story of the Christ child, let us place it as the great Church of Rome does, at the heart of our church service, rim it with a halo of dignity, and let the spirit of eighteen centuries accentuate its majesty.

"If there is any season of the year when formality and flippancy, conventionality and pretension should be shamed out of countenance and out of existence it should be in the season dedicated to childhood and baptized, aye, christened, with the spirit of the Messiah of Jew and Christian thought. Let us be extravagant, pretentious, artificial, unreal never, but least of all at Christmas time.

"The angels' song of 'peace on earth and good-will to men' tingled in the midnight air of India five centuries before the shepherds of Palestine saw the light, when Maya, the gentle Queen of the Prince of the Sakyas, gave birth to the gentle Gautama, who became the enlightened, the Buddha, loved as Jesus is loved by a host that outnumbers christendom.

"Hail! thrice hail! the Christ child, the manger-born, who, from Mother Mary's breast and from the toilful sweat of Father Joseph, didst draw the strength to become the man of sorrows, the cross-bearer; in truth and in deed, the redeemer of souls."

Bishop Fallows on Cuba.

Bishop Fallows, as a prelude to his morning sermon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, spoke of the troubles in Cuba and the demand of the Sultan of Turkey for an apology from President Cleveland. He said:

"The prayers of the Christian people of America should be offered up to the God of nations for the liberty and independence of Cuba. The fervent thanks of the people of Illinois and of the Nation ought to be extended to Senator Cullom for his just, graphic, and manly presentation of the Cuban cause to the Senate of the United States.

"The cup of Spain's iniquity is full. It is preëminently the nation of misrule. Its record is the bloodiest one of all modern nations. Its methods of warfare are barbarous and inhuman. Its tender mercies are cruel. It has brought into play again the nameless tortures of its old, detestable inquisition. It drags the reputed dead body of the gallant Maceo, who has outgeneraled Spain at every turn, at its horses' heels. But all in vain. Another General, the god of battles, will raise up to lead the determined Cuban patriot band to victory.

"Thank God, the divine right of Kings, and especially of such Kings as those which have disgraced the throne of Spain, is forever ended. 'We will have no more Kings' is the fundamental teaching of the Monroe doctrine, and that doctrine extends to Cuba.

"The Sultan of Turkey demands an apology from the President of the United States for his utterances in his message, and tries to blacken the character of some of the noblest men this country has sent as missionaries to foreign lands. The President will not apologize. The missionaries will remain in Turkey when the sensual butcher will have ceased to reign. But what a crowning glory to the civilization of the nineteenth century if both Spain and the Sultan were rendered powerless for further evil—the one by the United States of America and the other by the great united powers of Europe."

Man's Value in the Creation.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas of the People's Church spoke yesterday on the subject of "Ontology and Cosmogony; or, The Problems of Being and the World." He took for his text: "And God saw all that he had made, and behold, it was very good." The drift of his discourse was the value of man in the creation of the universe. He considered him the "nexus or point of union between all that is."

Referring to Maceo, the Cuban General, and his reported death, he paid a high tribute to him as man, patriot, and hero, and said: "Maceo may be dead, but he lived a hundred, a thousand years, in the thirty years of his earth life; and the cause for which he lived can never die. Truth, justice, love, and the rights of man are immortal."

Continuing, he said:

"The thought that the universe is the evolution of love, and hence that the creation is good, is the largest possible foundation for faith. But on the cosmological side there is to many minds ground for doubt. They are not able to reconcile natural and moral evils with the supposition of infinite goodness. But nature is an order and has been progressively rising from chaos to cosmos, from protoplasm to man. We should be slow to call such an order bad.

"The whole order of things should be looked upon, not as completed, but as in a process of becoming. It is positive narrowness to limit the works of God and the possibilities of the soul to this world. The world is a school, an education through experience; and a world that makes great men and women, such as the Washingtons, the Lincolns, Maceo, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony must not be called a bad world."

Heralds of Christmas Time.

Dr. O. E. Murray, pastor of the Paulina Street Methodist Church, took for his morning subject, "Preparation for Christmas." He said:

"Nature prepares for ages. The teeth of time gnaw the mountains and fill the valleys. In the kingdom of grace, God is never in a hurry. When man had sinned the lamb slain from the foundation of the world was to be sent forth, and yet God held him back in order that he might prepare the world to receive him. So he makes philosophy, painting, poetry, literature, and architecture—all as busy handmaidens to prepare for the introduction of the incarnate Christ.

"Pythagoras speaks of man as a person in a soul. Socrates thought of man as a rower in a boat; as a harper playing a harp. Plato speaks of three substances or three powers very like the modern idea of soul, body, and spirit. These all prepared the way for the incoming of theism. Plato held conscience to be the voice of God within us. Aristotle was less positive and more material, but the general result was that God was one.

"Alexander and Cæsar, as well as Abraham and Moses and John the Baptist, were dusty heralds running breathless in the path of the coming king.

"Bend over that cradle in the manger of Bethlehem. See the chubby hands and feet. The wise men did not know that these would one day be spiked to the cruel cross; did not know that those little feet would bleed with tiresome journeys after lost sheep; that that little voice would rebuke the waves of the sea and raise the dead. Hark! Let angels teach us how to prepare for Christmas: 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

Need of Business Christians.

Dr. P. H. Swift, pastor of the Englewood First M. E. Church, Sixty-fourth street and Stewart avenue, spoke to his people yesterday on the theme, "Conformed or Transformed?" He said:

"The Bible teaches plainly there must be a separation from the world on the part of those who have chosen the Lord Jesus Christ. This world from which we are to separate ourselves is not the world of order and beauty, nor the world of intellectual life and achievement, nor yet the world of business life and public affairs. The greatest need of the age is men and women who will live for God among men. One of the greatest needs of the age is Christian bankers, Christian merchants, Christian editors, Christian lawyers, Christian doctors, Christian teachers, Christian statesmen, Christian housekeepers, Christian mechanics, Christian farmers—in a word, Christians everywhere, in every place of business, industry, and activity.

"If the kingdoms of this world are ever to become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ it will be because Christian citizens and Christian statesmen devote themselves to the duties of patriotism and statecraft. It is not right to turn politics over to unprincipled men, to demagogues. Our homes must be defended, good laws enacted, crime punished, and evil overthrown. Honest men must be elected to office, honest principles carried into politics, just methods adopted in the government of cities, states, and nation. And if this is to be accomplished the greatest need of the hour is Christian citizens and Christian statesmen."

Guiding Light of Men.

"The Guiding Light of Men" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. William White Wilson in St. Mark's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He said:

"This is a strong and bold assertion, requiring a divine character to sustain it. But he assumes this exalted position without any qualifying or limiting explanations and invites all men to follow him. He supplies illumination for all people at all times, shedding light upon all subjects, directing in all ways and guiding in all paths. He guides through the gloom of perplexity and confusion in all earthly trials and hardships by showing how they work out for us an eternal weight of glory.

"But the greatest manifestation of Christ as the light of the world is in the love he reveals and extends from himself and the great Father to all people. Love is the key to all he does. It explains his life, sanctifies his work, illumines his sacrifice, and beautifies his character. It surrounds him as a holy atmosphere, blessing all who come within the circle of his influence."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why Angleworms Are Found Frozen on the Ground.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A knowledge-seeking reader of your paper asks if you can explain why myriads of angle worms were found dead on the streets last Sunday. You reply there had undoubtedly been a shower of frozen angleworms, and then tell your reader to bring on something difficult. This question puzzled many of the wisest of men for ages, and it was not until Darwin had spent years in the investigation that the secret was discovered. Angleworms burrow below the surface and below the frost line, and in these burrows store their food, which is made up of vegetable matter, mostly leaves of plants. After passing the vegetable matter with soil through their bodies it is brought to the surface and spread around the openings of the burrows. Darwin estimates that the entire surface of that part of the world inhabited by angleworms has been raised by them more than ten feet. When the angleworm's stores have become exhausted and he is hungry he pushes to the surface to seek for more food. When it rains he feels the impulse on the soil and knows that the plants are moistened and invigorated, and that his meal is ready for him. It then was the pattering of the storm that brought the angleworm to the surface and while he was busy at work carrying stores to his burrow the frost came and killed him and thus enabled your reader to find frozen bodies by the million. This same angleworm gets fooled by at least one variety of bird life. The Wilson's snipe knows the ways of the angleworm and when he wants a meal of angleworms he seeks its habitat and with his bill taps on the surface of the ground, and thus fools the worm into believing that the rain is making the noise and hence he pushes to the surface and Mr. Snipe is enabled to secure him for his meal.

CHARLES CURTIS.

Wicked Mark Hanna.

Virginia City, Mont., Nov. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—He levied and collected $50,000,000 on the banks and trusts for campaign purposes. He hired and paid 750,000 men to journey to Canton to see McKinley, making the world believe it was the spontaneous desire of the people to pay their respects to the great American statesman. This trick cost Mr. Hanna $1,500,000, or $20 for each man. He hired the owners of 300 great factories, employing 250,000 men, to shut down one month before the election and then to open up a few days after it, to make a stir in business. This cost him $3,000,000.

The proprietors of 200 other factories and shops have been paid $2,500,000 to induce them to coerce their men and to compel their men to vote for McKinley. Hanna actually bought Ingersoll, Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, and Benjamin Harrison, who were paid $50,000 each to make speeches for McKinley. Hanna worked a great scheme on the churches. He actually induced 10,000 preachers to put up private prayers for the purpose of getting a drought in India so that the food crop would be short and the price of wheat rise higher than the price of silver. For those prayers he paid $1,000,000. Then to make a sure thing of it he went to San Francisco and bought 10,000 tons of wheat, for which he paid $250,000. This wheat he ostensibly shipped to India, but when it got fairly out of the harbor every bushel of it was dumped overboard in the Pacific Ocean.

Hanna was bound that McKinley should have a large popular majority, so he went to work and bought up a million of men for $10 each; that was $10,000,000, and he got the votes. You can see it in any of the tables of election returns. The trouble of it all is that Hanna has promised those banks and trust companies who advanced the fifty millions that they shall have it all back out of the United States Treasury as soon as McKinley is inaugurated, with a bonus of $200,000,000 in addition. Great is Mark Hanna.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT.

ECONOMISTS TO MEET AT BALTIMORE

Western Professors Prominent Among Those Who Will Read Papers.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Prof. Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan, President of the American Economic Association, will preside at the national meeting to be held at Johns Hopkins University, Dec. 28. Among the noted men who will read papers are Prof. David Kinley of the University of Illinois on the "Use of Credit Instruments in Retail Trade," and Prof. W. A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin on "The Quantity Theory of Money." The economists will be given a banquet by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore.

This Setter Hunts Frogs.

"Talk about your dog stories," said a prominent sporting man the other day. "I saw something out at Cutoff Lake which beat anything I ever heard of. I was out there hunting snipe, and saw a man riding around on horseback, and in front of him was circling an Irish setter. As the fellow did not have any gun my curiosity was aroused to know what he was doing, but I supposed he was simply breaking his dog. In a few minutes I saw him ride up to where the dog was on a dead stand, and the horseman proceeded to jab a pole he was carrying down into the ground, and, bringing it up, took something off the end of it. My curiosity was greater than ever, and, circling around, I came up with the horseman and asked him what he was doing.

"'Hunting frogs,' was the reply.

"'What is the dog doing?' said I.

"'Hunting frogs,' was the laconic answer.

"'You don't mean to tell me that the dog will set the frogs, do you?'

"'I don't mean anything else.'

"A few more questions and answers brought out the fact that the dog had seen his master hunting around in the grass for frogs and spearing them, and had of his own accord taken up the task of locating the green beauties. He was a thoroughly trained hunter on birds, and he soon became very expert in locating frogs, so his owner informed me, and my observations of his movements confirmed the statements."—Omaha Bee.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business-man, aged 35, as bookkeeper or charge of office; is thorough accountant, good correspondent, and capable to handle any set of books; can positively give satisfaction; wants position in large house, where ability is appreciated; can furnish bonds and best references. Address G 348, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, thoroughly experienced man of 38, as credit man, manager, or bookkeeper; would like agency for mill, manufacturer, or corporation where ability will obtain results. Address F 642, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETARY, cashier, or bookkeeper; exceptionally thorough, capable man; strictly honest, reliable, temperate; A1 references; bond if required; salary $1,800 first year. Address N S 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GROCERY STORE, country; city references. Address C P 490, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED pharmacist. W. H. KELLY, Brazil, Ind.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A SPECIALTY LINE to sell on the road, by a young man; 10 years' experience; furnish A1 references from former employer. Address F 610, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY sober, reliable, and industrious man; 12 years' experience. Best city references. F 807, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman. A1 city ref. Address F 806, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT gentleman, age 28, thoroughly reliable, conscientious, desires permanent position as foreman, supt., or look after employer's interests; first-class city refs.; moderate salary. C 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good character in grocery or hardware store. Address E 681, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, plain cooking; South Side. Address D A 404, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and bookkeeper wants situation with good firm; good references. N S 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; wages reasonable; reference. 3427 N. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED WOMAN as companion or housekeeper; small salary; references. Address E 911, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE; must be acquainted with iron and brass bedstead business; have knowledge of office matters, and be accurate and intelligent; state experience, age, salary wanted; a good chance for the right man. Address P.-O. Box 330, Milwaukee, Wis.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSER—GOOD MAN AS CANVASSER for best magazine in city; good opportunity for right man. Address G 346, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT RELIABLE house; one who has had experience soliciting among farmers; steady work; good pay. Address E 382, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—GOOD, LIVE TRAVELING SALESmen to handle a complete line of oils on a liberal commission basis. Just the thing for a side line. No experience needed. Address The Zone Oil Company, Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE LUBRICATING oils, greases, and specialties as a side line; good pay to reliable parties. Address The A. R. Timmins Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

BOY—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD. CALL 78 STATE-st., 2d floor, early.

Miscellaneous.

AMATEURS—OF ABILITY DESIRING OPPORtunity to play important parts, production in Chicago, write quick. Address G 349, Tribune.

AN INTERVIEW WITH FOREMAN OR MEchanics of all trades to help promote a business proposition without interference with their present position; you can earn $50 monthly easy; investigate this. Address E 605, Tribune office.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

BUSINESS-MAN TO MANAGE HOOP FACtory; salary $25; $2,000 required; rare opportunity for right man; investigate if you mean business. Address G 347, Tribune office.

COLLECTOR—AN EXPERIENCED INSTALLment collector; country route; single man; surety bond; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address G 345, Tribune office.

MEN—ACQUAINTED WITH PROCESS OF MAKing granular malt sugar in vacuo; state experience and wages expected. Address B 6, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—COMPETENT SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, or German; general; 2 in family. 4713 Calumet-av., 1st flat.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH GRADE POSITIONS SECURED STENOGraphers, cashiers, housekeepers, companions. Room 719, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—IN MANUFACTURING DEPARTment. Inquire rear of 155 State-st., HUYLER'S.

SOUBRETTE—CAN USE CLEVER AMATEUR. Call at once. MARION KNIGHT, 33 North Ashland-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEAS BY OUR splendid new system; excellent profits, our worst agent clears over $20 weekly; a rare moneymaking chance. Write at once before it is too late. Paraguay Tea Co., Lynn, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board; table boarders taken. Mrs. Crowell.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS, also board; best locations; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONISIBLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; $2.50 per week up; walking distance.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, STEAM heat, with or without use of kitchen. 2252 Wabash-av., Flat T.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, FINEST apartment on West Side; steam heat; one block to elevated and three electric lines; no other roomers. Address MRS. A. C. WALLEY, 461 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-R. FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; janitor; cheap. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE: 5 and 6 room flat near the lake; modern. WALKER, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS. $30 to $35; hot water heat, gas range, etc.; nice location. Apply 11 Burton-pl., 1st flat.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, MODERN, 1ST FLOOR. 64 Wendell, nr. Wells and Oak, $15.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 3 to 5 rooms; modern and heated preferred; give description and price. Address G 344, Tribune.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OUTFIT, CONSISTING of Kimball semi-coach with rubber tires, bay team weighing 3,000 pounds, and silver mounted harness; all in good condition. Ask for Lyman Blair's team at 3488 Forest-av.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 918 W.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 182 Market-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE.
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, MY EQUITY in 250 front feet of best residence property, South Side, La Grange, Ill. Address G 258, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERty for equities in improved Chicago property. CHESTER E. LATHAM, Room 210, 84 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$6,000 EQUITY IN $12,000 income property; South Side; want good residence; will assume up to $3,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, vacant or improved, or to build, in amounts from $2,000 upwards, at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; large amounts at lower rates; in amounts from $200 to $2,000 at 6 per cent and commission to be arranged. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of Fifth-av.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO loan without delay. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE; IMMEDIATE EXAMINATION; small expense; lowest rate; on Chicago improved realty; choice mortgages for sale; best security. E. J. PRESTON & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; BUILDING LOANS made; also b. and l. ass'n loans. C. W. MILLS, R. 1226, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

SILVER, WILLIAMS & CO., 190 LA SALLE-ST., loans on Chicago real estate; no delay.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIanos, offers for sale the following instruments; good value for the money; open evenings:

Three Decker uprights	$130, $155,	$165
Three Chickering uprights	$105, $125,	165
One Emerson upright		145
One Fischer upright		150
One Hallett & Cumston upright		139
One Chase upright		135
One Behning upright		140
One Adam Schaaf upright		165
One Weser upright		125
One Bradford upright		125
One Adam Schaaf upright		155
Two Smith & Barnes uprights		115
Five Vose & Sons uprights	$125, $140,	155
Two Jacob Bros. uprights	$120,	130
One Everett upright		115

Square pianos $25 to $55 each.
Good organs $20, $25, to $45 each.

TERMS—CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

200 new pianos to rent; $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

WHY
BUY
AN
INFERIOR
ARTICLE

when you can obtain the very best at about the same price? Hallett & Davis pianos have been recognized as the very best and have been the choice of the best musicians for over half a century, because THEY EXCEL in every feature that makes a piano satisfactory—

TONE,
TOUCH,
DESIGN,
DURABILITY.

We cordially invite you to call and inspect our stock. Our salesrooms are the lightest and most pleasant in the city. Our pianos are truly a delight to both the ear and the eye.

We have some very great bargains—worth your while to learn about. They will interest you.

We affirm that we will give you more for your money than you can obtain elsewhere.

Factory prices.

HALLETT & DAVIS COMPANY,
Wabash and Jackson.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ESTEY & CAMP— HOLIDAY BARGAINS.
PIANOS—NEW—SLIGHTLY USED,
$100 UPWARDS.

In all the NATURAL WOOD CASES and LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and NEW DESIGNS of CASES, fully guaranteed, of the following famous makers:

PIANOS DECKER BROS., PIANOS
PIANOS ESTEY, PIANOS
PIANOS CAMP & CO. PIANOS

ORGANS ESTEY, ORGANS
ORGANS CAMP & CO. ORGANS

Some fine pianos yet to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. Rent applied if purchased. CASH, on EASY TERMS.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY HALL—
FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.
Highest standard and medium grades.

Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazleton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington pianos.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

6 UPRIGHT PIANOS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN the cases only are offered considerably below the cost of manufacture. You can select a splendid upright piano for $125 in this lot; fully gauranteed or money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$165 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano, cheap at $225; 2 Knabe upright pianos; 1 Steinway upright piano; 1 Chickering upright piano; prices from $165 upwards; all on easy payments and fully guaranteed. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

A NUMBER OF SQUARE PIANOS, SUCH AS Steinway's, Knabe's, Chickering's; prices from $25 to $75; $3 per month. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

SACRIFICE SALE—MASON & HAMLIN ORgan; good as new. Call 149 Throop-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—Drovers' National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing 173 cavalry horses of the highest grade. United States reserves right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids to be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to CAPTAIN J. B. ALESHIRE, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL SECONDhand outfits for markets, comprising cooling-room, counters, rails, blocks, tools, etc.; they are in good condition and bargains; estimates given on new outfits. Send for catalogue. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADing photographer; studio 389 State-st. Have some style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 15 best finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sunday. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—CLASSES IN SHORThand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; next term begins Jan. 4; write for circular.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 881 W. Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND STEAM pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

MINES AND MINING.

WILL SELL ¼ INTEREST IN NINE MINING claims in Colorado for $900; payments $75 per month; amount to be used in development; chance for a fortune. Address E 208, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN; 351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, Mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 113, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON GOOD SEcurity; strictly confidential. N S 23, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 183 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

209 STATE, R. 46—MRS. DR. BROWN, specialist in midwifery; successful treatment guaranteed.

LADIES NEEDING CONFIDENTIAL TREATment consult Mrs. Dr. Zara, 361 Washington-bd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers, and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

HYPNOTIC SUBJECTS CAN LEARN SOMEthing interesting by addressing G 340, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.

St. Louis	Dec. 16	New York	Dec. 30
Paris	Dec. 23	St. Louis	Jan. 6

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Waesland	Dec. 19	Indiana	Dec. 26

WINTER CRUISE TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Noordland	Dec. 16	Kensington	Dec. 30
Friesland	Dec. 23	Westernland	Jan. 6

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WINTER CRUISES OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To the Mediterranean and Orient by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga [Granada and Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and the Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem], Beyruth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince [Hayti], St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloup, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas], Puerto Cabello [Venezuela], Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, Palm Beach [Florida], or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers,	from New York Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 a. m.	†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 a. m.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 am	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 a. m.	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 a. m.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 5 and Jan. 16 will proceed to Alexandria.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates. Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 da. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, programs free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates. NILE STEAMERS: monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu .... Dec. 19, 1 p. m.
BELGIC .... Dec. 29, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu .... Jan. 7, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and HAMBURG.
Spring season begins March 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Circassia, Dec. 19, noon. Anchoria, Dec. 26, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	*5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansv. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville and Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721,] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake, San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. [illegible]		

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Daily ex. Mon. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monticello and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Daylight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Day Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington & Chatsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman and Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

¶On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, M'p'ls & S'x Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. J., Lv'nw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Sp'gs, Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily [illegible] Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Madison and Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, St. Jo., Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, St. Jo., Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, P. du Chien & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. aSun. only.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Main 4588. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fox River points, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, Iron Towns, Pacific coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and Superiors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2389 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sycamore and Byron Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 43d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grand Rapids Sleeper [illegible] Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave [illegible] *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 232 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st. Lake-Front. [illegible]

KEELEY ON ANTITOXIN.

DEEMS IT A FAILURE AS A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Says It Cannot Be Both a Cure and a Preventive of Disease—How Microbes Operate on the Living Tissues, Causing Disease and Death—Disease Must Be Prevented by Removal of the Cause—True Problem Is Prevention Rather than Cure.

[From a paper prepared by Dr. L. E. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., Dec. 9, 1896.]

Shortly after the appearance of antitoxin for diphtheria I suggested—before its experimental stage and from à priori relations—that it would not be successful as a cure. The experiment, to date, verifies this opinion. Antitoxin, so universally adopted by the profession, is not only a dead failure as a cure, but, as one would suppose, it is a dangerous drug.

All so-called antitoxins are made by injection of a horse with a culture of the microbe of disease. The tissues of the animal then acquire more or less immunity, and are called immune. The serum of the blood of the animal is then prepared and bottled for use. It is used both to prevent and cure the disease. If one child of several in a family has the disease, then the sick one is given the drug as a cure, and to the healthy but exposed ones it is given as a preventive. The drug cannot act in both ways, or in this double and antagonistic method. If it has power as a preventive it cannot act as a cure, and if it can cure it cannot prevent.

Kinepox prevents but does not cure smallpox. No preventive inoculation cures. All preventive inoculations, or attenuated microbes used as a virus to prevent disease, are not used as cures. Antitoxin is a hybrid—bred of the virus of prevention, crossed on some alternative drug of the pharmacopeia, and can neither prevent nor cure.

What Is Antitoxin?

No one knows what antitoxin is. If it is the tissue of serum—or cells after poisoning by the ptomaines of diphtheria—then we know that the cells do have possibly more or less of the immune properties. But immunity is certainly a property of living and not dead tissues, and antitoxin as sold in bottles is not living tissues; it is dead in all its sins. Being dead what may a bottle of this horse blood serum contain? It contains of course the elements of the serum—water, salts, red corpuscles, other cells, leucomaines of the horse as urea, creatinine, creatine, adenine—and the rest of the list. In addition, it contains the products and débris of diphtheria—the germs, the ptomaines, and it has been found to contain the microbes of pneumonia, septicaemia, peritonitis, pus, and tuberculosis, and many others.

This serum conglomeration is inoculated into the blood of children who have diphtheria, with alleged grand results—the membrane loosens, fever goes down, and the patient speedily recovers. Probably 20,000 to 30,000 cases are now reported. I have not summed them up, but the statistics as taken from hospitals and private practice show in different places and times a mortality of all the way from 5 to 75 per cent.

Proves It Is Not a Cure.

To begin with this is no different from the usual mortality of this disease under old treatment at different times and places. If there is anything curative in antitoxin, why should the mortality reach 5 per cent, or 25 per cent, or 54 per cent as quoted and 74 per cent in laryngeal cases? This will not do for a "cure." It proves that the drug is not a cure, and no further evidence is needed. If it can cure then it cannot fail in any such ratio, and failing thus it is not a cure.

Writers on the subject who favor the use of antitoxin delight to answer arguments against its use by reference to similar arguments against vaccination and even other notable advances in medical practice and discovery. But there is no likeness between antitoxin and its use and vaccination or other inoculations of attenuated microbes for the prevention of disease. Antitoxin is not the attenuated microbe of diphtheria. It is not anything unless it may happen to contain the living germs of disease; otherwise it is dead serum, and dead serum is not "immune," for this is a property of living tissue. The alleged remedy may possibly contain the ptomaines of the disease—of diphtheria—but suppose it does. If the drug is used when a patient has diphtheria it is simply adding fuel to the fire.

Alleged Action as a Cure.

The advocates of antitoxin explain its alleged action as a cure in several ways. First, that it is "immune," and that this property of immunity can transfer itself, by catalysis or some such way, to the tissues of the inoculated person. I must illustrate this point. Suppose smallpox were to break out in a town. Ten men are taken and vaccinated; they are made immune to smallpox by having kinepox. Now, suppose these ten immune persons are turned into the town with directions to associate with the people and barter and trade their immunity to the people of the city in order to protect them from the smallpox. Were such a thing ever tried the evidence and opinion would be that the projectors of such a scheme were insane. Yet this theory has been put forward by people as an explanation of the action of antitoxin.

Another theory advanced is that antitoxin contains an element which is entirely unknown, but which antagonizes the poison of the diphtheric microbe. It is remarkable that such a powerful drug should be so long unknown. Why not analyze the serum and find out what its qualities are? It might be possible, if it could be known, to make the article by synthetic chemistry, and thus escape the pneumonia and other microbes which often contaminate the serum.

Germ Theory Fails.

When physicians were a few years ago trying to account for the creation of immunity on the basis of the germ theory the suggestion was made that the tissues contained a food for germs of each disease, which the germ destroyed during the disease and then the disease came to an end, and the immunity lasted until this pabulum was restored with the nutriment and repair of the diseased tissues. Of course this hypothesis was destroyed as a working factor in the calculations on the nature of and the acquirement of immunity from disease which follows a severe attack of disease or an inoculation of the attenuated germ of the disease. The theory fell, because if such a pabulum existed it could certainly be found in the tissues, and because the biology of natural selection applied to the phenomenon fully explains it.

The theory of Metschnikoff is next called up, like Banquo's ghost, for an explanation. For some reason this theory will not stay down. The theory is that the leucocytes are the scavengers of the body—the soldiers, in fact, and that they cure disease and prevent it by destroying microbes. Leucocytes have been seen to actually swallow microbes and consume them. It is alleged also that leucocytes are greatly increased in numbers during the progress of disease. This is quite a theory, but it is necessary to prove, in order to sustain and verify it, that all other tissues do not have the same power in their cell activities of destroying microbes as well as leucocytes.

Fall Back on Natural Selection.

This is not yet proven, but one may fall back on known biology for an explanation—the laws of natural selection. When the advocates claim that the action of antitoxin is like that of vaccination or other inoculation, I have said that there is no point of similarity between the two. Inoculation for the prevention of disease consists in the use of attenuated virus to cause a mild form of disease, which creates an immunity in the same way and manner that an attack of the real disease in the natural way does, while the use of antitoxin consists in the inoculation of a serum, containing nobody knows what, for the cure of disease. There is no likeness, however.

Writers also liken the use of this drug to the method of Pasteur in the inoculation for hydrophobia, but neither is there any likeness here. Pasteur does not cure hydrophobia, but his inoculation prevents it. The material he uses contains the ptomaine or spores of the germ of the disease or it could not be successful. It is not used if the rabies is in progress in the patient, or if so it certainly can do no good. It is certain that the patients are bitten by rabid animals, or are supposed to be, before inoculation, but the prevention is secured because the period of incubation of the disease is so long. Several months may transpire after one is bitten before the disease develops, and the inoculation takes effect at once. If a person is inoculated by a rabid animal the inoculation may begin within a week or so, and is continued daily for about two weeks, beginning with the weakest virus and daily increasing the virulence of the injection until the fourteenth day. The ptomaine produces its poisonous effects upon the nerve centers, causing an increased tolerance to the poison of the germ, and before the germ has time to develop the susceptible tissues are protected, or they have acquired an immunity.

Dr. Koch's Tuberculin Similar.

Dr. Koch's tuberculin was actually similar to antitoxin, but his cultures of the microbe were made artificially and not by inoculating animals. It is just as easy to cultivate these microbes in an artificial food medium as in the blood of a living animal, and by this means the product can actually be known. The virus of most inoculations are made in this way. But Dr. Koch made the error of supposing he could cure consumption by inoculating more germs of consumption into the veins of consumptive patients. For a time the staid old profession went wild, but shortly discarded the use of tuberculin, and it has no further uses except as a test for tuberculosis. This test is made in this way: A suspected case of tuberculosis is injected with tuberculin and if the disease is present there will be a sharp fever for a few hours. If not no febril reaction follows. Veterinarians make use of tuberculin in this manner to test the question of the tuberculosis in cattle. The difficulties are these: If tuberculin is injected it is certain that the person is inoculated with the germ of consumption. If he already has the disease the injection only adds a little fuel to the fire, but if he does not have tuberculosis, then why will he not, if he is injected with the actual germs of the disease? The more thoughtful of the profession no longer use tuberculin as a test of for any other purpose.

Prevention Better than Cure.

Providence intended that eventually disease will be prevented rather than cured. No world can exist on an optimistic platform and not be able to banish disease. It is not optimism to cure disease. Disease is a public dishonor and disgrace. It is a public vice and misdemeanor. It is moral neglect—it is sin.

It follows, then, that disease, as caused by germs, must be conquered and banished. We cannot do this by cures, but by preventives. Development or evolution means, necessarily, the final end of means and of causes relating to disease and that it shall witness the termination of germ diseases. Natural laws do not discover cures for germ diseases. It is a fact that disease is a phenomenon of a war of species. It is as much a war as is that between nations or races. It is entirely different in relation to everything belonging to cause—from the diseases caused by drugs and such poisons. The cause is a living organism, governed by the same biology which controls the development of human beings. The parasitic organism is seeking its way and means of living when causing disease, but the evolution of the fittest certainly means the destruction of parasitism and of all species of parasites. If this will not be the result, then evolution does not mean nor can it result in the "survival of the fittest."

Spiritual Aspect the Same.

It makes no difference if we view this feature from the spiritual side of the case. As I have said, final design must mean the same result of natural law or else such design is at fault. Providence is criticised as well as nature for permitting the existence of evil and of evil results, but the evil is really in the method and not in the end. Development or evolution as divine natural laws must result in the greatest good, or else the ultimate result must be evil, and therefore final design is not consistent with the higher attributes of goodness and wisdom. From the à priori, the à posteriori, as well as argument from design, the inference must be that the result of medical studies, or rather of physiological and pathological studies, the ultimate result must be that disease will be prevented by removal of the cause—they will not be cured, therefore. Surgery and medicine now vie with each other in curing disease, but drugs are poisons and surgery at best a mutilation. Medicine is vain and surgery cures by removing the disease and the diseased organ with it. The skill of each is great, but the calamity which necessitates either must be prevented.

Dangers of Antitoxin.

The Medical Record for June 20, 1896, contains a symposium by several leading and eminent physicians on the subject of antitoxin. Dr. J. E. Winters, who is evidently an unprejudiced and scientific student, writes the leading article. The reader will note to the successive facts and logic of his developing argument, showing not only the fallacy, but the dangers of the so-called antitoxin. He describes first the natural relations and features of diphtheria, under the ordinary medical treatment, and proves by statistics that the mortality varies from 5 per cent to 75 (or more) per cent, depending upon climatic conditions, the virulence of epidemics at different years. Different epidemics, covering periods of fifteen years, show a varying mortality of 5 to 75 per cent, under the same treatment, including antitoxin. Laryngeal or croup diphtheria, even with antitoxin has a mortality, as reported, of 74 per cent. The idea of a cure as associated with a drug, resulting in such mortality, is contrary to perception and reason, analogy or homology. It disproves all claims or concessions as a cure.

Variability of Death Rate.

The apparent lessening of the mortality rate by the use of the drug is shown to be due to the omission of the factor from the problem of the variability of the death rate under natural causes of different epidemics. This factor cannot be omitted in such calculation.

If antitoxin could cure, if it destroyed the germ, or antagonized the poison or germ, or created an antagonism by communicating the property of immunity from the serum cells to the living cells and thereby cured all cases—or say 95 per cent—or all cases except prevented by accident, or violation of methods which are essential for its use—if it did this then it would really be a cure. But immunity is a property of life and not of dead tissue, and therefore serum does not possess this property, nor is it immune as stated. A dead man is no longer philosopher or friend, saint or sinner. He no longer hungers, suffers, loves, or hates. These are properties of life—not of death. Neither are the dead immune, whether serum or men.

None of the many antitoxins can succeed as cures. From tuberculin to the latest experiment they must fail. Dr. Winters reports a long list of direct mortalities from the use of the drug. It is of no use as a remedy, but is a dangerous poison.

But as I predicted fifteen years ago, the ptomaines of cultures of the virulent pathogenic bacteria will be used in future as preventives—and they will be successful—but it must not be forgotten that so far as immunity is gained or lost every tissue cell is a leucocyte, and has the power of gaining a tolerance to poison.

LESLIE E. KEELEY.

TO LOWER THE FARES FROM CICERO.

Suburban Company Arranging to Deliver Passengers to the Metropolitan and Perhaps Lake Street "L."

Unofficial denial of the statement that the Metropolitan Elevated railroad is entering the surface electric field in the Town of Cicero has not silenced the talk about the alleged deal between the Metropolitan people and the Suburban company. The whole theory, so far as the Metropolitan company is concerned, is said to be that a policy of acquisition of feeder lines, either by construction or purchase, has been laid down by the management.

The Suburban company owns franchises for nearly twelve miles of surface lines within the Town of Cicero, any power but horse and steam being allowed. On Nov. 15 it became the lessee of the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia railroad, which includes the greater portion of the tracks used up to that time by the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad for its suburban traffic through the Town of Cicero. The Suburban company declares its intention to use the trolley.

Vice-President H. N. Cooper of the Suburban said yesterday:

"It is true the Suburban company is negotiating with the Metropolitan for an arrangement to deliver passengers at Fortieth street, where our line crosses under the elevated structure. The building of an incline would be necessary. Our idea is to make a similar arrangement with the Lake Street Elevated at its western terminus at Fifty-second street."

At the Metropolitan offices it was learned a 7-cent fare was proposed.

PRONOUNCE PENCIL WILL A FORGERY.

New York Experts Make a Report on the Papers in the Fair Case Offered by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13.—Messrs. Ames and Carvalho, the New York experts, who came out here in the interests of the Fair children, have made a report in which they declare the pencil will to be a forgery. The deed to $500,000 worth of property held by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven and her contract marriage with the late Senator Fair are also placed in the same category.

California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago via the Northwestern Line 6:00 p. m. every day. Office 208 Clark-st.

LABOR MEN MEET TODAY.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION TO BEGIN TODAY.

Big Aggregation of Delegates Gathered at Cincinnati—Chicago Delegates Are Said to Be at War Over Many Subjects—Some Bitter Fights Are Expected—State Delegate Woodberry and Pomeroy of the Bricklayers' Union at Daggers' Points.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Nearly all of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, which meets here tomorrow, have arrived in the city. Today was spent in conferences and caucuses of the several factions. There are rumors of all sorts of coming fights and splits as soon as the convention gets down to business.

The Chicago delegates are at war over a variety of subjects, and the most bitter fights are expected. To begin with, the seating of several delegates will be contested. Charges and counter charges will be made. The convention will be called upon to decide several long-standing controversies of great interest and more or less vital importance to the Chicago organizations.

It is an open secret that there will be a hard fight between certain Chicago delegates and the representatives of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. O. E. Woodberry, the delegate from the State Federation, will prefer personal charges against W. C. Pomeroy, and he will also oppose the seating of the delegates from the Chicago Bricklayers' Union.

Fight Against Illinois Delegate.

To offset this action Pomeroy and Delegate Vorkeller of the bricklayers will protest against the seating of the Illinois federation delegate on the grounds that the organization recently refused to recognize the bricklayers and other bona fide trades unions, and that the animus of the action grew out of political wire pulling in the recent Presidential campaign. The personal charge against Pomeroy is that he failed to fulfill a contract with the State federation and that there is a balance of nearly $500 due the organization, which, it is charged, he refuses to pay. Pomeroy says the money is on deposit ready to be turned over as soon as certain litigation is settled.

Woodberry is an ex-official of the organization of carpenters which is now involved in trouble with the Chicago bricklayers, who are accused of refusing to join in a local strike recently instigated by the carpenters. These are local quarrels, which have originated since the recent Presidential campaign and are said to be tinged with political differences among the leaders. It is also another phase of the fight which resulted in breaking up the old Trade and Labor Assembly in Chicago and the suspension of the bricklayers from the Building Trades Council of Chicago.

It is probable that all the delegates will be seated. Much depends on the finding of the Credentials committee, which will have its hands full for a couple of days at least in deciding such disputes. Thomas I. Kidd is here as a delegate from the Chicago woodworkers. His organization has a fight on against the Chicago boxmakers, who have sent J. H. Payne here to apply for a charter from the federation. Delegate Kidd will fight the proposition on the ground that the boxmakers come under the general head of woodworkers and should apply to the latter organization for a charter. Unless Mr. Payne wins he cannot hold his present office as Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

May Move the Headquarters.

When the factional fights are disposed of, the next matter of importance to the Chicago delegation is the proposition to move the headquarters of the federation from Indianapolis. If the Chicago men could harmonize and work together it is believed Chicago might be chosen as the location. Washington, D. C., is opposed because of possible political influences. New York is out of the question. Chicago is the logical choice if the change from the present location is decided upon. Some of the Chicago delegates are opposed to the plan, but it is said the necessary two-thirds vote can be secured from the outside. A prominent official said tonight:

"Chicago is the proper place for the headquarters. The Chicago newspapers are the most liberal and fair in the country in their attitude to organized labor. We depend on the press to a great extent for our success. The only objection to Chicago as the location for headquarters is in lack of harmony and fidelity among the local leaders."

Opposition to Gompers.

The election of officers may develop some surprises. President Gompers is said to be willing to retire, but, as there is a strong fight against him, he will be almost forced to accept the nomination for reëlection.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

We announce a special reduction until Christmas, in the price of every article in our choice and select stock of fancy furniture appropriate for holiday presents, consisting in part of such articles as Vernis Martin and Mahogany Parlor Cabinets, Music Stands and Tables, Piano Benches, Piano Stools, Pedestals, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, Inlaid Tables, Card Tables, Gilt Chairs, Odd Mahogany Rockers and Chairs, Bookcases, Desks, China Closets, Turkish Rockers, Turkish Chairs, Turkish Couches, etc., etc.

All goods warranted first-class. We can save you money. Comparison will convince you. It pays to look around. Will be glad to show you without importuning you to buy.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.
222 Wabash-av. Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

In your holiday shopping we believe it will be to your interest to make a mental note of this fact: That in variety and sterling quality you will find nowhere in the city such a stock as we carry of POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, CARVERS, TABLE CUTLERY, LADIES' CUTLERY CASES, MANICURE INSTRUMENTS, SCISSORS, SKATES, and TOOL CHESTS.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
50 STATE AND 71 RANDOLPH STS.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Semi-Annual Silk Clearance.

The third week of this successful Sale—this pre-inventory, price-reducing occasion. All complete lines at extremely low prices, and all odd and broken lots at half regular prices and less.

This department furnishes a practical suggestion for a pleasing Christmas present, namely, a Black Silk Dress. . . . Our Black Silk Department is complete in all the desired styles and best fabrics. Many exclusive styles—prices the lowest.

We devote a very large section to Glace and Plain Taffetas, showing by far the largest stock in Chicago, embracing all the newest combinations and colorings. Much in demand for Dress and Foundation Skirts and lining for all openwork fabrics, such as: Grenadine, Etamines, etc. Prices ____ 75c and 1.00

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
Several hundred Remnants of fancy Silks in almost every known style, the accumulation of the past two weeks. We will quote no definite prices on these, but will simply say that they are marked in such a way as to sell on sight.

The Largest Ribbon Dept.,

And the most complete stock of ribbons in America. Satin and gros grain, double face satin, taffeta moire antique, satin-back velvet, baby ribbon, etc. A patronage proportional to our department and stock enables us to quote special prices impossible with other houses. Several particularly good values this week, namely:

All silk, double face satin ribbon, cord edge, in black and colors, 4 inch, 28c yard ____ 3½ inch 25c
All silk, double face satin ribbon, plain edge, in white and cream, 3½ inch, 25c

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT—Headquarters for low-priced ribbons:
All silk, satin and gros grain ribbon, in black and all desirable bright colors, ½ inch to 4½ inch—prices, 2½c to ____ 15c
Satin and gros grain ribbon in complete lines of colors and black, ½ inch to 4½ inch—per yard, 4c to ____ 28c
Fancy ribbons—many broken lines at greatly reduced prices.

"Headquarters" for Fans.

A point of interest is, that this house (with possibly one exception) is the only one in America conducting a separate department for the sole showing and selling of Fans. Our large and beautiful display cases (main floor, annex) are always decorated with the newest and best designs in Fans of all qualities, including many exquisite works of art, among those of the higher grade. Especially prominent this season is our line of Hand-Painted, Pearl-stick Fans—the largest and most reasonably priced we have ever shown. Ostrich Feather Fans are rapidly again becoming the leading style in Paris and we have provided for the demand which will undoubtedly be created for them in America. Inasmuch as the majority of our Fans are of our own importation, we are enabled to quote much lower prices than others.

We have secured about 500 MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES (advance 1897 styles) including many styles and qualities of Fans. These we will sell at very much less than regular prices. An opportunity for economy in purchasing a beautiful gift.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT—
Empire Fans in China Silk, Mousseline and Gauze—Medallions and figure paintings—each ____ 25c, 50c, 75c, and 95c
Paper Fans—gilt sticks—Louis XIV. style ____ 25c
Feather Fans, 50c and up. Children's Fans, 25c and up.

Highest Grade Toys, Etc.

Annex Basement Salesroom.

This department displays a wonderful assortment of High-class Novelties in German and French Mechanical and other Toys. No other house in Chicago deals so extensively as we in these very fine holiday goods—such as—

Doll Houses	95c, 1.95 up to 27.50
Grocery Stores	95c up to 5.50
Kitchens	95c up to 7.50
Steam Boats	95c, 1.45 up to 13.50
Mechanical Railways	2.45 up to 25.00
Finest Quality of Skin Rocking Horses on platforms	12 to 27.50
Skin Animals put up in boxes	95c to 29.00
Dolls' Filled Trunks	45c to 25.00
Magic Lanterns	45c up to 27.50
Hot Air Engines	2.95 to 19.00
Mechanical Animals	25c to 13.50 each
Paint Boxes	5c, 10c up to 75c
Horse Stables	95c, 1.95 up to 45.00
Warehouses	3.45 up to 9.50
Toy Ranges, with Spirit Lamps	95c up to 12.00
Mechanical Boats	95c up to 7.50
Mechanical Trolley Railway	10.00, 11.50, 13.50
Skin Horse and Cabriolet—to push	17.50 to 29.50
Dressed Dolls	25c to 25.00 each
Toy Billiard Tables	3.95 up to 12.00
Magic Lantern Slides—25c per dozen, up to	2.45 each
Toy Tea Sets in Delft Pattern	2.95—3.95
Lead Soldiers	20c to 10.00 per box
Magic Boxes	75c to 12.00

and an endless variety of Imported Novelties in all kinds of Toys too numerous to mention. We also carry a very complete stock of Christmas Tree Ornaments, Candles and Candle Holders, German Favors, etc.—at lowest prices.

CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CHINA, LAMPS, PICTURES— 3rd Floor (Annex)
For Presents. WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, NEW YEAR, CHRISTMAS, CARD PARTY, ETC.

Dinnerware.

Three special dinner sets in Carlsbad china; 109 pieces each; new shapes, dainty decorations, choice of colors—price per set ____ 10.00

Our open stock patterns, from which any number of pieces may be selected, present a choice variety of the newest and best patterns produced by Haviland this season. Among them we particularly mention a delicate pattern of pink flowers with very light green spray, on the new "Rouen" shape. In this pattern we quote prices on a few items.

Dinner Plates, per dozen	2.80
Breakfast Plates, per dozen	2.40
Tea Plates, per dozen	2.10
Sauce Plates, per dozen	1.40
Platters, each	50c, 80c, 1.00
Cov. Veg. Dishes, each	1.60
Cov. Gravy Tureen, each	1.60
Cups and Saucers, per dozen	3.15

and other prices in proportion.

A delayed large shipment of the best and prettiest decorations in Fine China Cups and Saucers was recently received by us. These are in assorted patterns with elaborate rich gold treatment and include all sizes from the small After Dinner to the large Moustache Coffees; also Bouillons, 5 o'clock Teas and Chocolates. We have arranged the entire shipment on a table and marked them at remarkably low, clearing prices—far from what they would have sold had they arrived earlier. The special prices are ____ 30c, 40c and 50c

Bread and Butter, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner, and Soup Plates in a great variety of fancy patterns with gold treatment. These all on a special table at a fraction of their regular cost — namely — 2.75 dozen — or ____ 25c each

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.
China Cups and Saucers with pansy, violet and chrysanthemum decorations and gold edge, each ____ 10c
Plates—small size with heavy gold treatment and small Dresden flower, each ____ 5c
Sugar and Cream Sets in dark blue decorations—special—pair ____ 15c
Cake Plates—in thin, fine china, with rich flower pattern and heavy gold treatment. Reduced to ____ 50c

Cut Glass.

Cut Glass Salt Shakers with quadruple plated caps; choice of four different shapes and cuttings; reduced from 35c each to ____ 8c
Cut Glass Salt Shakers, with sterling silver tops; two special lots in the season's most popular style of cutting; each ____ 75c & 1.00
Cut Glass Holders for toothpicks; elaborate cutting; two patterns; special at ____ 15c
Cut Glass Oil and Vinegar Cruets, several styles, including the new plain effect and the more elaborate cutting; also one in Bohemian glass with gold band; either style, each ____ 45c
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets; these are not equaled in the city at—per set ____ 75c
Cut Glass Vases in a variety of shapes and cuttings; reduced to—each 35c, 65c & 95c
American Cut Glass Berry and Salad Bowls; large size; rich brilliant cutting; these are exceptionally fine at—each 3.50

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.
Tumblers—good, clear glass; choice of four styles; each ____ 2c
Vinegar or Oil Cruet; new pattern; each ____ 10c
Sauce or Berry Bowls; good pattern—two sizes ____ 18c and 20c
Sauce Plates to match—each ____ 3c
Salt Shakers with plated tops—each ____ 4c

Japanese Wares.

The purchases resulting from the semi-annual visits of our representatives to Japan have constantly maintained in this department a veritable Japanese bazaar. This Christmas, as usual, quaint oriental novelties in the practical as well as the decorative are plentiful.

China Table Bells, 50c each—Pen Racks—metal or China—50c and 1.00. Trays—25c and 1.00. Footstools—1.35, 1.50 and 1.75.

Apt Japanese copies of popular European wares and designs at but a fraction of the cost of originals—in

Sugars and Creams, 35c to 2.00—Cups and Saucers, 15c to 1.00—Separate Plates and Odd Dishes, 15c to 1.00—Bowls and Platters, highly decorated, 1.25 to 2.50—Chocolate Pots, 50c to 2.50. Cracker Jars, 35c to 2.00. Butter Chips, 5c. Tea Caddies, 50c to 2.50. Butter Dishes, 1.75 to 2.00. China Syrup Jugs, 1.00 to 1.25. Marmalade Jars, 2.00. Soap Dishes, 25c to 50c. Tobacco Jars, 45c to 1.00. Pin Trays, China and bronze, 10c to 50c. Pickle and Oyster Forks, 10c.

Teakwood Stands, ornamental and useful for jardiniere stands, hall or lamp tables; 31½ inches high, marble top, with shelf—special, 6.75.

Lacquered Wares.

We have recently purchased a large quantity of fancy Boxes and other useful and ornamental articles in Japanese Lacquered Wares, gold and mother-of-pearl decorated. We secured the lot at ridiculously low prices and have established a branch department on 2d floor, main building, especially for its sale. The articles are very appropriate for Christmas presents and include Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at from 10c to 1.25; Letter Racks, Cabinets, at from 30c to 1.65; Tea Caddies and Writing Desks, from 95c to $4.60.

Lamps and Shades.

A table of assorted Lamps, which have been decisively cut in price, to close. Including fine, tall Banquet Lamps, in Japanese, Pantin, Delft, Onyx, and other styles, some mounted in iron, some in brass—at less than the cost to mount—4.00, 5.00, 6.00, and 10.00.

Student Lamps in nickel—single, at ____ 3.00 double at ____ 6.50
Handsome Glass Tall Banquet Lamps at, each ____ 2.50 and 5.00
Dresden Lamps—several sizes and styles—all reduced, to close.
Fine Onyx-top Tables—at about cost—namely ____ 2.75
Beautiful Empire Silk Shades — hand painted decorations, very rich designs—greatly reduced to close—now ____ 5.00
Silk Shades with lace flounce—3.50, 5.00 and ____ 10.00
A large line of 9-inch Globes in assorted colors at 1.25, 10-inch at ____ 2.25

White China.

A complete clearance of a quantity of desirable pieces in White China for decorating. Ornamental and useful articles arranged on three tables—at ____ 15c, 25c, and 50c each
White China Clocks (with movements) for decorating—several sizes, greatly reduced to close. Prices ranging from ____ 2.00 up
White China Jardinieres, for decorating—several styles and sizes—reduced to ____ 2.75 each

BROWNING KING & CO.

Best Ready-to-Wear Clothing at the Very Lowest Prices.

It is amusing for any observing and sensible person to read current advertising of ready-to-wear clothing. Philanthropists would seem to control the several stores. But is it true?

All this has much to do with where to buy men's and boys' winter clothing and useful Xmas presents.

We make the Clothing we sell and save you one profit.

Our greatly enlarged and fine Furnishing Goods and Hat Departments contain scores of inexpensive articles most appropriate for Xmas Gifts.

"Field Flowers"—*This beautiful book by Eugene Field is given with every sale aggregating $10 in our Boys' and Children's department. The Original Drawings, the work of the world's greatest artists, and valued at $15,000.00, are now on exhibition in our children's dept. and the public is cordially invited to call and look at them.*

WABASH AND MADISON.

Elkin's
211 STATE ST. CHICAGO
EEEE
"FOR EASE."
SHOES.

M. ELKIN & CO., Shoe Manufacturers, wish to announce their retirement from the RETAIL BUSINESS at 211 STATE street.

During this sale, which we expect to close Feb. 1,

We will sell our own make $5.00 Shoes 20% off	$4.00
We will sell our own make $4.00 Shoes 15% off	$3.40
And our own make $3.00 Shoes 15% off	$2.55
Slippers and Oxfords from	90c to $2.00
Misses' and Children's Shoes from	75c to $1.75

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Holiday Merchandise.

We are showing, in Linen Department, 2d floor, annex, a beautiful line of French and Austrian Terry (Turkish towelling), Bath Robes—in the newest rich colorings and patterns. Luxurious garments, bought especially for the holiday trade, and very acceptable, sensible gifts.

One hundred at $3 each—One hundred at $4 each, and an especially fine lot of French Robes—the handsomest we have ever shown, at ____ $5, $6, $7, $8, $10 and $12

JUST RECEIVED—direct from Paris, for the holiday trade—A special importation of Renaissance Lace Center Pieces, Tea Cloths, Doylies and Scarfs, in exquisite designs exclusive with us. We are selling these at very much less than regular prices.

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
ALDIS, H. CHARLES, 1002, 134 Monroe. M. 2864.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
SAFEGUARD ACCOUNT CO., 346 Wabash-av.

ACETYLENE GENERATORS.
WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake.

ADDRESSSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 D'b'n. M. 4209.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS & ASSAYERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. H. 198
YOUNG, J. D., 1760 Monadnock. Har. 792.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
LYONS, JAS. I.—$50.00 to $100.00—96 5th-av.
ROWLEY, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 78-84 Madison
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
ABBOTT, A. H. & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Assays and analyses of all kinds. The examination of mines a specialty.

BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.

BICYCLE SOUVENIRS & NAME PLATES.
HYLEN, A., Engraver, 53 Dearborn-st.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THAYER & JACKSON Sta-n-ry Co., 71 Monroe.

BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY.
CHICAGO BRAIDING AND EMB. CO. JOS. Alexander, Hans Schloetzer, props. 78 S. State-st., opposite Marshall Field. Tel. M. 4794. Braiders and embroiderers of ladies' dresses, costumes, etc. Dressmakers' orders solicited. Fine work. Will move Jan. 1 to 254 Franklin-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249 251 Kinzie-st.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 80 Madison-st.
REFINERY, 253 W. Madison. Highest price paid.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments, 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

DRESSMAKING.
TAYLOR, S. T. CO., 30 Washington. Bon Ton Ptns

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.

FURNACES & HOT WATER HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1518 Wabash

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4236. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, ABE, 99 E. Madison-st.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGER'S. 2408-10 Indiana av. Tel. S. 11
Also St. Louis. 518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W.
Kansas City. 5208-5 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 42

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Pictures.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
BRAITHWAITE, 167 Dearborn. Fashionable tailoring on credit at moderate prices.
SINGER, A. L. & CO., 223 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $15 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship gtd. Write for samples & self-measure

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGE CO., R. 10, No. 221 Fifth-av.

OPTICIANS.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail, 65 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

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